Media circus at Diablo

Last weekend, the Phoenix sent two reporters to San Luis Obispo to investigate the situation at Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. They stayed at the Abalone Alliance camp, and were able to talk with opposition members as well as PG&E officials. The following is their report.

By Richard Brucker & Barbara Grob

A good show is going on in San Luis Obispo. PG&E and the Abalone Alliance are putting it on and the press are all invited.

All media people were herded into a corral-type holding area and had to wait for "spokes" — alliance media jargon for its spokespeople — to guide them through the blockaders' camp.

At 10 a.m. the "spokes" opened the gates and the "buffalo stampede," as one alliance member called it, began.

Members of the press were not allowed to photograph training sessions and were followed by alliance "monitors" to keep them out of other sensitive areas in the camp.

One monitor, Ron Glick,said, "I walk a fine line between letting the press get their story and deciding when they become a nuisance."

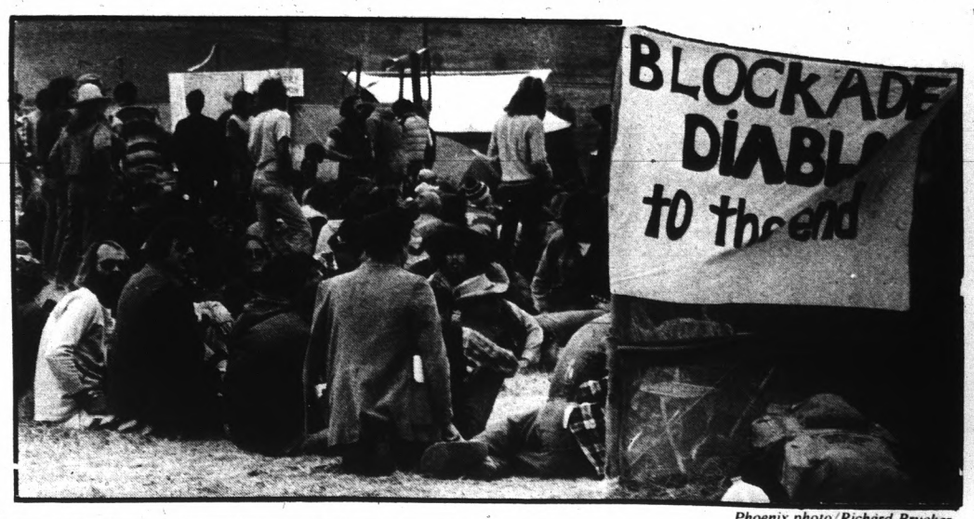
"Hey! Get the fuck out of my way!" shouted a TV cameraman to a UPI photographer. "If you didn't have all that minicamera crap, I wouldn't be in your way," the photographer snapped back.

The camp was periodically subjected to Apocalypse Now-style helicopter raids, the difference being the helicopters were armed with TV cameras instead of 50-caliber machine guns.

Non-violence training sessions were being conducted in the middle of the camp, but news people were not allowed to watch, so they milled around conducting interviews and photographing anyone or anything they could find.

The blockaders' camp sits on several acres eight miles from the Diablo Canyon nuclear facility.

See DIABLO, page 3.



Phoenix photo/Richard Brucker

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

Volume 28, No. 3 | *San Francisco's Award-Winning Student Newspaper* | **Thursday, September 17, 1981**

INSIDE

THE VIEW *FROM* THE TOP hasn't changed so much. It's *on* the top of Potrero Hill that time, and gentrification, are taking their tolls.
NEIGHBORHOODS . See page 2.

MASS PROTEST OR MEDIA event? The Phoenix sent two reporters down to Diablo Canyon last weekend to find out.
INSIGHT . . . . . .See page 3.

SINCE THE FIRST DRAFT in 1863, resistance to conscription has been almost an American tradition. For an historical thumbnail sketch of draft dodging, see Commentary.
OPINION . . . . . .See page 5.

A LONELY SPORTSWRITER contemplates his beloved SF — then considers moving to Oakland.
SPORTS . . . . . .See page 9.

JAZZ, SOUL, BLUES, DANcin' feet and more celluloid from Down Under, all nine pages away.
ARTS . . . . . .See page 10.

WHY ARE DOZENS OF CALifornians braving barbed wire and throbbing thermometers in the Novato bush?
BACKWARDS . . . . .**See page 12.**

A MEMORIAL — **SF State student Diane Flynn *(right)* and Connie Geraghty embrace after a tree-planting ceremony here Monday for Geraghty's sister, Cynthia Cunningham. The 23-year-old speech pathology major died last semester in her sleep.**

Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

Draft threat rings hollow

By Robert Manetta

The Justice Department's new plan to prosecute those who don't register for the draft may have more to do with publicity than with any serious intention to prosecute, said Tom Thrasher, director of SF State's Legal Referral Center.

"The Selective Service simply wants to know where these people are," he said. "You have a chance of never being caught — or being caught tomorrow."

The government, Thrasher added, really doesn't have the resources to prosecute on any large scale, despite a declaration by the Justice Department that its "intention will quite clearly be to enforce the law."

The Justice Department has also said that within two months the Selective Service will begin providing the Justice Department and the FBI with the names of those who haven't registered. Letters will be sent to the violators telling them to register. If there is no compliance, the violators will be prosecuted.

An informal poll at SF State found that many non-registrant students are not worried by the Justice Department's announcement.

One sophomore international relations student said he gave the matter "serious thought for about two seconds."

Paul Jolly, who is actively opposing registration by raising money for a Berkeley support group, said he is concerned but expects the extent of the prosecutions to be "token."

"The Selective Service's power is based on our submission, our fear," Jolly said.

Under the current law men have until 30 days after their 18th birthday to register.

According to government figures released in May, more than 200,000 men haven't registered. Anti-draft groups say a more realistic estimate would be in the millions.

How will the Selective Service get the names of that many non-registrants?

"The Selective Service can't reach into a computer and pull out the names," said Charles Rohrbacher of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in San Francisco. He said the announcement of a decision to prosecute was designed to scare people into registering.

Joe Formick, operations officer at the San Francisco Selective Service office, said that getting the names is a long, tedious process. He said it will probably be done in three ways: by people reporting the non-registrants, by referring to driver license records, and by checking school enrollment sheets.

Formick also said that while tracking down non-registrants will be difficult, the publicity surrounding prosecutions "certainly couldn't hurt" his bureau's

See DRAFT, page 6.

Sex suit is a first

By Joan Smith

The first sex discrimination suit has been filed in U.S. District Court against CSUC and the university by former BCA instructor Patricia McColm, who said she was fired because of an affair with a fellow faculty member.

McColm said she was fired in the fall of 1979 in retaliation for her affair with BCA Professor Herbert Zettl. Her appeal to the SF State grievance committee that she be rehired was rejected after a six-week hearing.

The university said McColm's dismissal was based on incompetence and said her position as a non-tenured, part-time instructor allowed the university to release her at its discretion.

This is the first time CSUC has been taken to court under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits employment discrimination based on sex, according to Marvin Gerber, professor of secondary education. Gerber is a former university grievance officer who represented the university during McColm's grievance hearing last fall.

Usually, cases of sexual bias are settl-

See SEX, page 6.

Elusive AS treasurer's participation questioned

By Michael B. Miller

Where is Alice Rainey, the Associated Students treasurer? And what did she do over the summer? These are questions many AS board and legislative members are asking.

Rainey said she has considered resigning. "I would like to wait until I talk to the legislature Thursday to elaborate because I love my position with the AS."

Junior Representative Jeff Kaiser said, "I worked at the dormitories over the summer and I would always stop by and talk to people and see what was going on. But I never saw Alice Rainey."

"I very, very rarely saw Alice around," said AS Speaker Wayne Zimmerman, who said he spent 50 to 70 hours a week working for the AS. "That in itself does not incriminate her because she could have been around at times when I wasn't here.

"The feeling among the members, though, is that out of all the members she put in the least time. In particular, since we're looking at revising our business procedures and financial policies and cleaning AS in a fiscal and financial sort of way, it would seem that the treasurer's presence here could be used as much as possible," continued Zimmerman

"I had to work with a number of offices," said Rainey. "There was no way possible anyone could document how much time I spend in the financial aid office, payroll office, auxiliary accounting office or in the student activities office. I'm constantly in and out of those offices."

As treasurer, Rainey is responsible for the management of the financial affairs of the association, which includes authorizing spending and contracts, monitoring fiscal affairs and reporting on the financial status of the AS to the board of directors.

Rainey was scheduled to present her summer report at last week's legislative meeting along with the other board members. However, she arrived after the meeting was over.

During that meeting, Kaiser complained about the absence of some of the board members during the summer.

"I'm objecting to the fact that people weren't here except to come by and collect their money," he said.

This led to a heated argument between Kaiser and Corporate Secretary Summer Tips. Tips suggested that when the AS lowered salaries they effectively turned full-time jobs into part-time jobs. The argument went unresolved, but it finally ended when someone asked Kaiser to give specifics and Kaiser declined.

Many of the AS members said they were unclear about Rainey's accomplishments over the summer since she did not produce evidence as other board members presented.

See RAINEY, page 6.

Deadline nears for Legal Aid

By Mary Moffit

Students with limited funds will find legal services harder to come by if the Reagan administration succeeds in cutting legal assistance programs.

Despite recent congressional approval of $241 million for the next fiscal year, the future of legal aid to the poor looks grim.

Bay Area legal service groups have placed a moratorium on new clients, according to Eva Jefferson Paterson of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"It is possible, even expected, that President Reagan will veto the final appropriations bill," said Elaine Elinson, editor of the ACLU News.

The House approved a bill that, if passed, would prohibit class action suits against any level of government, actions involving abortion or school busing and litigations in defense of illegal aliens or homosexuals.

The bill would also weaken the Legal Services Corporation, an independent agency under the Justice Department that provides federal funding to local legal service programs.

Created by the Office of Economic Opportunity in response to the demand for volunteer attorneys, the corporation provides financial backing to cases that range from youth advocacy, housing and consumer complaints to divorce proceedings.

A Senate subcommittee is now deciding whether to reauthorize the Legal Services Corporation.

President Reagan has asked for "total defunding" of the Legal Services Corporation. How closely Congress will adhere to the president's request will not be known until Oct. 1, when both houses are expected to finalize appropriations for the new fiscal year.

Legal Services Corporation will face fierce competition with other social service programs that need money from the "block" federal grants that are proposed by the administration.

Funding for five neighborhood legal agencies in San Francisco would be affected by the cutbacks that will limit or end services to 1.2 million people nationwide.

Grad's novel tells tale of Russian Jews

By Eileen Nederlof

If an enthusiastic review in the prestigious New York Times Book Review is any indication of success, then author Carole Malkin, a SF State graduate whose book came out in June, has made it.

After two rejections from big publishing companies, Malkin's book, "The Journeys of David Toback," was accepted for publication. Compared with the difficult time most unknown authors encounter, especially in the fiction category, getting published was easy for Malkin.

Neatly fitting Malkin's book into a slot is difficult. It's part biography drawn from the memoirs of her grandfather, a Russian Jew who immigrated to the United States, and part fiction as she enlarged on the story of his early life.

She gets impatient with people who try to categorize her novel.

"There's been some resistance to the novel because it isn't easy to label, but I think sophisticated readers will appreciate the ambiguity, the tension created by not knowing where my grandfather's voice ends and mine begins," she said.

Malkin completed the first version of the book while she was a graduate student at SF State. She submitted the novel as her thesis for a degree in creative writing. After graduating in 1978, she continued her research on 19th century Russia. It included a trip to the Ukraine region where David Toback was born. With the additional material collected, she began to rewrite the book.

At 38, Malkin, a small, slender woman, is poised, even reserved. However, when she speaks of her trip to Russia, a sparkling replaces her composed demeanor and her long delicate hands gesture expressively.

"The safest thing to do is to take a tour," she said, "otherwise you may not be able to see the places you'd like. I listed myself as a housewife, not a writer, so that I wouldn't be denied a visa. It was an industrial tour of the Ukraine, not very glamorous, but I saw a great deal.

"Everyone, even the Russians, take these tours; often it's the only way they can see their relatives. When you reach a place, the benches are filled with people waiting, old women weeping, embracing the arrivals as they step off the bus."

For Malkin, the eight years of work was well rewarded when Ted Solotaroff, who reviewed the novel for the Times, said that he knew of no better book on the period. Author Herbert Gold also praised it as "an authentic, moving, and lyric voice from a time which needs not to be forgotten."

The publication of the book in 1981 is significant because it is the centennial of a mass exodus of Jews from Russia during a period of terrible oppression. Under Czar Alexander III a wave of anti-semitism swept the country. Pogroms left a wake of dead Jews; many other Jews converted to Christianity, while more than 100,000 a year emigrated, many of them to the United States.

Of more personal importance to Malkin, the book was published on Father's Day as a tribute to the grandfather she'd met only once as a child, but had come to know through his memoirs.

Written in Hebrew, the document had lain since 1948 gathering dust. Twenty-five years later, Malkin located it. With the help of a translator, she began the arduous task of re-creating the story of Toback's early life.

"Much of the material was so well written that I could use it as it was," she said. "The dialogue was excellent. I used about 50 percent of the memoir and discarded the rest

See MALKIN, page 8.

Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Biographical novelist Carole Malkin.

This Week

today, sept. 17

"I-World," a reggae group will be playing at the Student Union Depot between 5 and 7 p.m. Admission is free.

The Embaje dance group will be holding auditions for its fall dance concert between 6 and 8 p.m. in the gym, room 106. Be prepared and ready to dance.

tuesday, sept. 22

"The Choirboys," a film, will be showing at the Student Union Depot between 5 and 7 p.m. Admission is free.

The film, "El Salvador: Revolution or Death!" will be showing in the Student Union Conference room A-E at noon. Admission is free.

wednesday, sept. 23

Re-entry students are invited to attend a brown-bag lunch every Wednesday from 12 to 1 p.m. in the Student Union Building, room 119. Come share your experiences and discuss relevant issues.

Decision of garden's fate postponed

San Francisco Park and Recreation commissioners delayed making a decision on the fate of 30 garden plots in the Mission, part of Crossroads Community (The Farm) at their Sept. 10 meeting.

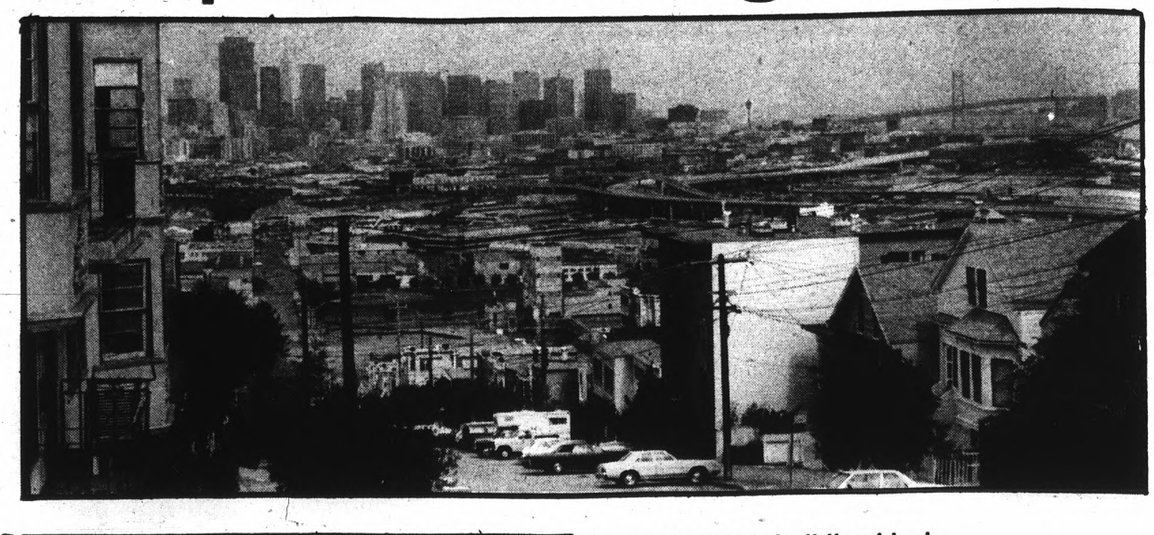
Instead, they set up a subcommittee of three commissioners to study whether or not the gardens should be included in a proposed nearby park.

The city plans to raze the gardens to make room for the Knudsen Bloom Park behind Buena Vista School.

Rogers says the city is working on a compromise plan to include some garden area in the park. Park architect Dennis Otero of Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis said he hasn't heard of any compromise plan. Crossroads boardmember Jack Wickert says if no garden is included in the park plans, the community will go to court to stop the bulldozers.

SF neighborhoods
Potrero Hill: up and coming

By Larry Deblinger



The hidden neighborhood of Potrero Hill, long isolated amidst a dreary, industrial wasteland, is now a prime target of real estate developers. This placid community with the spectacular views and bright sunshine is part of the new frontier for housing and commercial development in San Francisco.

Situated between south of Market and Hunter's Point industrial districts and encircled by freeways 101 and 280, Potrero Hill is included in the City Planning Commission's Central Waterfront Strategy — a far-ranging plan to clean up the abandoned shipyards, warehouses and factories left over from the mass exodus of shipping and light industry from the city.

Encouraged by the city and drawn by Potrero Hill's remaining lots of open land — so rare in San Francisco — private developers have initiated a trend of upper-income housing on the hill.

While some residents regard these developments as progress, others complain that rising real estate values and rents have forced many low-income people to leave.

It is not hard to understand the high level of concern and affection Potrero residents of either viewpoint have for their neighborhood.

Potrero Hill is a quiet, working-class community of pleasant homes, lush gardens and rare community spirit. From the top of the 310-foot hill are panoramic views of the city and bay. Potrero means "pasture" in Spanish, and the hill retains an air of serenity. Birds twitter in the trees and in late afternoon, a dog's bark or a child's voice echoes clearly in the silence of the streets. The financial district, only 10 minutes away by car, and the rows of gray warehouses just below seem very far away.

In part because of its location, there are close community ties that remind one of a small town.

The Neighborhood House ("The Nabe") at the top of the hill on De Haro Street is a center where residents can meet and organize. It holds a theater, features classes for children and senior citizens, and has a special program for developmentally disabled (mentally retarded) adults. It also serves as the office of The Potrero View, the neighborhood newspaper.

The Neighborhood House was founded in 1906 as a project to help Russian immigrants assimilate into their new surroundings and it still radiates a spirit of unity and caring.

Potrero Hill has been a refuge for survivors of the 1906 earthquake, whose homes in the surrounding flatlands were destroyed; for members of a persecuted religious sect from Russia, the Molokans, whose descendants still live on the hill; and for many artists and poets, like Lawrence Ferlinghetti who fled the growing commercialization of North Beach.

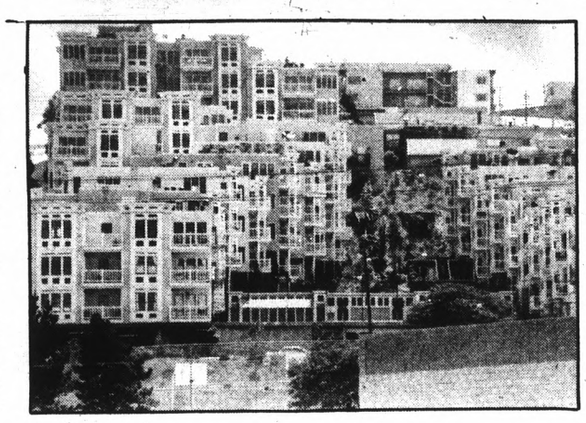
Major ethnic groups on the hill are Russians, Slovenians, Italians and Irish.

The neighborhood was a relatively cheap place to rent or buy a home, thus attracting people from all walks of life.

Recent developments, though, have pushed the area into a higher income bracket.

In 1976, a condominium of 98 units now selling for $135,000-$300,000 was built on 20th Street. Around the same time Showplace Square, a cluster of elegantly renovated warehouses for the display of high-quality design furniture opened on the northern end of the hill. Plans for another market-rate condominium have been approved for the Synanon site, an old Dutch Boy paint factory on the southwestern slope, which was last occupied by the Synanon foundation.

"Since I've been here, I've seen a renaissance, an influx of professionals, artists from the ballet and opera and gays," said Aida Anderson of the Potrero Boosters and Merchants Association. "I'd like to see things moving, to have more businesses open up that will suit the needs of the community and that's just what has been happening."



A symmetrical building-block design and an abundance of windows in one of the new housing developments on Potrero Hill provide a spectacular view of the downtown skyline.

Ruth Passen, editor of the Potrero View, regards the more affluent newcomers with some resentment.

"A lot of those people don't want to establish roots here," she said. "They'll buy a place, make it spiffy and then sell it. "The senior citizens have made their stake in this community. Where will they go when the rents go up because of all these upper-income developments?" she asked.

Philip De Andrade, owner of the Goat Hill Pizza restaurant on 18th Street, is torn between his feelings as a resident and as a businessman on the question of condominiums.

"As a resident I dislike the fact that the old faces that everybody knew are disappearing and a lot of the new people don't seem to care too much about the community," he said. "But as a businessman, hey am I gonna complain? I mean those people eat out and my business has picked up every year.

"Eighteenth street used to be a pretty bad place. Now there are more businesses opening up and people aren't afraid to walk around here," De Andrade added.

The Potrero Community Development Corporation (CDC) is a non-profit organization working for mixed housing: for new developments to have equal parts of upper, lower and middle income units.

"We know that this is the new frontier for development and that it is inevitable. We're just saying 'Hey we live here, what do we get out of it?'" said Ron Dicks of the CDC, who deplores the trend of "gentrification and displacement throughout San Francisco."

"Potrero Hill has always been racially, socially and economically mixed, and that's what we're trying to retain," Dicks added.

The CDC, along with the Potrero League of Active Neighbors, lost a battle this past summer for mixed housing on the Synanon site, but Dicks said the City Planning Commission has agreed to adhere to the Potrero Neighborhood Plan for mixed housing in the future.

The test will be the 10-acre Wisconsin Street site on the south slope of Potrero Hill. Proposals for the lot have been bandied about for 12 years but city and state officials appear set to implement a plan for a cooperative, mixed housing project.

Despite the alarm of some residents, prices have not yet shot through the roof. Rents for a one-bedroom apartment are in the moderate range of $200-$600 and one resident said he was paying only $175 for a studio.

While walking up 18th Street, this reporter thought the brilliant Potrero sun was getting to him when he heard someone bleat at him. A shiny black goat with two formidable horns was standing on a shed across the street.

Perhaps a throwback to the days when the Spanish missionaries grazed their goats here?

The goat continued to bleat disapprovingly at the street.

If a lot of Potrero people think they're having trouble adjusting to change, just imagine: this goat isn't even used to concrete yet.

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Breaking the law

A tradition of being disobedient

By Steve Greaves

Breaking laws is an honored tradition in the evolution of American democracy.

From the prophets of the Old Testament to the Founding Fathers, from the burghers of 16th century England to the Freedom Riders of 1961 in the Deep South, men, women and children have risked public scorn, imprisonment, injury — even death — by violating laws they felt were unjust.

American history is filled with organized protests — both violent and nonviolent — against laws which denied equality, liberty and basic life needs to members of racial, economic, cultural and religious groups.

Yet many Americans are offended or frightened by public demonstrations that involve breaking of laws, unaware that many of the rights they take for granted today were won through repeated confrontations with authorities.

But those breaking the law do so to win rights denied them or to change laws or policies they believe threaten others' rights.

Workers have had to break laws in order to win the right to bargain and strike for decent wages and working conditions. Blacks have had to violate racist laws in order to get voting rights, freedom from random or systematic persecution at the hands of the Klan or Nazis, access to public places, and educational and career advancement.

Abalone Alliance members have broken no-trespassing laws because they are convinced nuclear power is "premeditated random murder," in the words of medical physicist and nuclear chemist, John Gofman. They agree with Gofman — who helped develop the atom bomb and is professor emeritus of medical physics at UC Berkeley — that nuclear power causes hundreds of cancers and mutations a year and that no credible way of safely storing nuclear wastes will ever be found.

Abalone Alliance claims the public has been lied to by nuclear industry spokesmen, that ads touting nuclear energy as safe, clean and cheap are triply false.

Abalone Alliance members may not be braving nightsticks and gunfire or ruined careers in their protest, but they join numerous participants in the making of U.S. history who have advanced the principles of civic responsibility and peaceful conflict — of conscientious dissent — to create democracy in the U.S.

"Power concedes nothing without a demand," Douglass said. "It never did and it never will. Find out just what people will submit to, and one has found out the exact amount of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them; and these will continue until they are resisted with either words or blows, or with both. The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress."

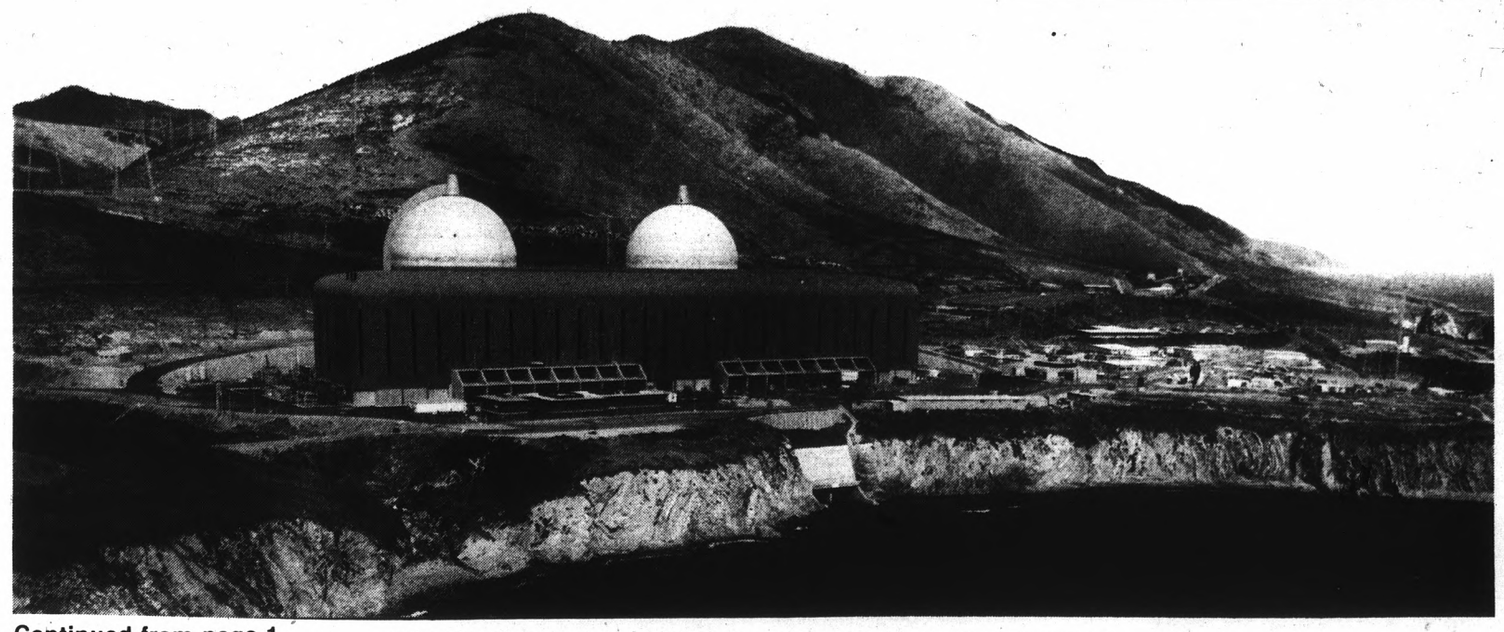
Disobedience generally has not been for the sake of defying established authorities, according to historian David R. Weber of Exeter, N.H. Respecting the legal framework of the U.S. Constitution and reluctant to break the law, most civil disobedients — many of them ministers — "believe their mission is more nearly a self-sacrificing restoration of the law than a subversion of it," according to Weber.

Former slave Frederick Douglass described the nature of resistance against oppressive institutions in 1857:

"Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its waters. This struggle may be a moral one; it may be a physical one; or it may be both moral and physical. But it must be a struggle."

Historian Howard Zinn has defined civil disobedience as "the deliberate violation of law for a vital social purpose." The law broken may not be the law opposed.

"Power concedes nothing without a demand."



Continued from page 1.

Richard Robbins, a local resident who owns the campsite land, donated use of the area after the alliance agreed to a set of conditions: smoking only in designated areas; no open fires, alcohol, drugs, animals or motor vehicles; and observance of a non-violence code.

The camp is equipped with a solar-powered kitchen; water trucks; a recycling center; a central, ringed training area; 23 portable toilets and every description of tent — many of which fly American flags and anti-nuclear banners.

Preparation for the blockade was extensive and ran smoothly. Unlike previous anti-nuclear rallies, there was no formal entertainment. Groups that gathered to discuss logistics and strategy occasionally hooted and hollered and sang spirited protest songs to help keep up morale.

Some blockaders expressed fear of their impending arrest and possible physical injury. They supported each other physically and mentally with affinity group meetings, songs and much affection.

Actor Robert Blake joined the blockade and was followed by a troop of reporters. Wearing jeans and a T-shirt, Blake spoke of the media's disappointment with the small number of demonstrators.

"It's tough. These people have jobs," he said. "They have to put corn flakes on the table like everyone else. I'm proud of them for being here. I think you reporters would like to see 20,000 people here because it makes your job more interesting."

Most alliance members are volunteers. There is little money for paid staff. Planning the blockade has taken many hours and the efforts of anti-nuclear activists statewide.

Dick Krejsa is a biology professor at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo and a former San Luis Obispo councilmember. He and 30 others make up the Concerned Cal Poly Faculty and Staff. Krejsa, father of six, is taking a leave of absence without pay in order to participate in the blockade.

Wearing a T-shirt with "Erase Diablo" written on it, Krejsa said that 20 percent of the taxes collected in San Luis Obispo come from PG&E.

"In 1967, the state Economic Development Agency said only that this plant would generate funds to make better roads, better schools, better everything. The supervisors bought it. In 1967 everyone bought nuclear power."

Krejsa sees it as a David and Goliath situation. "PG&E can easily buy an $800 ad in the Telegraph-Tribune. Yet we have to sell cookies and bumper stickers."

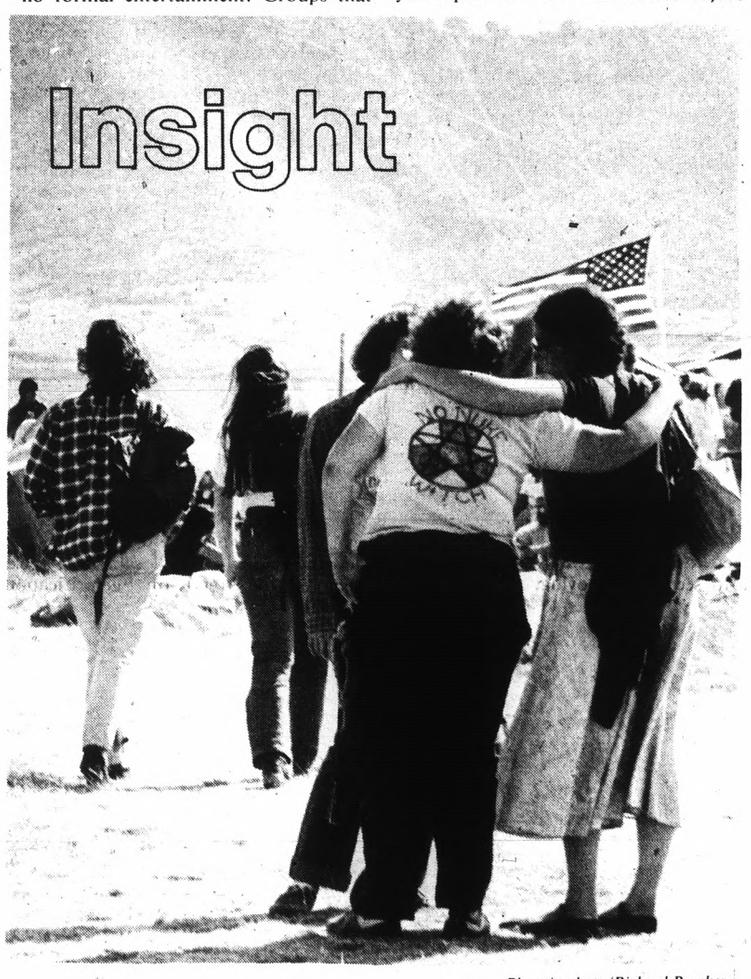
Krejsa also said that the current San Luis Obispo board of supervisors unanimously rejected evacuation plans, saying that the plans were unworkable.

At one point the day's activities were interrupted by three Bible- and sign-toting pro-nuclear supporters who stood on the other side of the fenced-in area.

"You're all going to hell," shouted one through a bullhorn. "PG&E is your friend, and if you weren't so busy screwing your girlfriends you would know that."

At first the alliance members tried to ignore them, but when the noise became too annoying some took shifts talking with the Bible toters to keep them quiet.

When their efforts failed, about 40 blockaders formed a circle and started a sing-along to drown out the bullhorns.



Phoenix photo/Richard Brucker

Anxious protesters offer collective support to one another before joining the blockade.

Diablo's shaky history

By Danny Jong

The Diablo Canyon protest against PG&E's newest and most controversial nuclear power plant may be the final chapter in the story of a bitter struggle spanning nearly two decades.

The 19-year-old battle involves combatants who fought at regulatory hearings and the nuclear site.

On one side stands PG&E, the nation's second largest utility, a powerful conservation organization which endorsed the plant, and a two-time presidential hopeful who has flip-flopped on both sides of the issue.

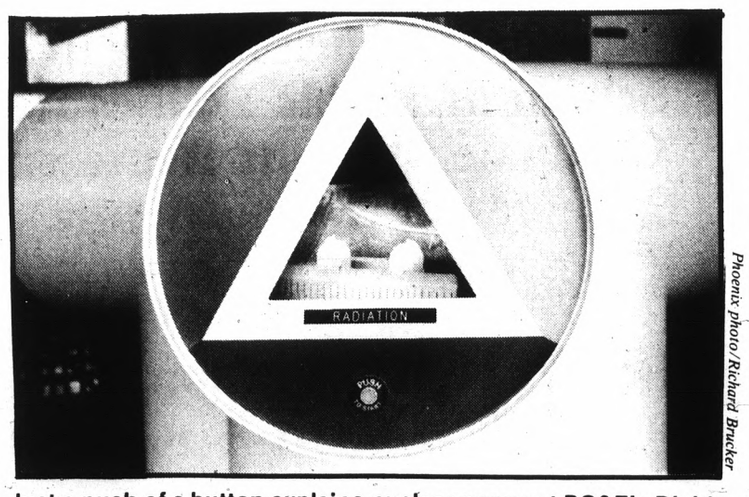
On the other side is the Abalone Alliance, an umbrella organization of anti-nuclear groups, which has finally run out of legal maneuvers and is now pinning its last hope on civil disobedience.

The issue began in 1962 when PG&E started negotiating for land to build a nuclear power plant at Nipomo Dunes, near Pismo Beach, about 10 miles south of San Luis Obispo.

The following year, the Sierra Club, a highly-respected conservation organization, opposed the sale because of the high scenic and recreational value of the coastal strip which includes Pismo Beach.

PG&E looked elsewhere and eventually settled on Diablo Canyon, 12 miles southwest of San Luis Obispo, as the site for the nuclear facility.

The utility's plans originally called for twin generators capable of producing 2,2 million kilowatts of electricity, enough to meet the energy demands of San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties. The plant was to be built for $350 million and construction was scheduled for completion in the mid-1970s. The final cost came to $2.3 billion.



Phoenix photo/Richard Brucker

Just a push of a button explains nuclear power at PG&E's Diablo

A year later, the Sierra Club board of directors, though split over the issue, had enough votes for a majority to endorse the Diablo plant.

"It seems strange that we were doing PG&E's work," said former Sierra Club staff member Robert Golden in Not Man Apart, an Abalone Alliance publication. "We were furthering the cause of nuclear power."

When construction began in 1968, PG&E knew about both the San Andreas fault, which lay 45 miles inland, and the Rinconada fault, which was 20 miles away.

Engineers thus designed the plant to withstand an earthquake measuring up to 6.75 on the Richter scale. The plans called for the plant's foundation to be 14 feet thick, and the cross section piece of each dome to be three and one-half feet thick.

However, a blow was dealt to PG&E when two Shell Oil geologists revealed for the first time in 1971 that they knew about a major offshore fault line running two and one-half miles away. The geologists said they had mapped the fault two years earlier.

The Hosgri fault, as it came to be named, was first thought to be inactive. However, a study done by the U.S. Geological Survey revealed that the Hosgri may have been responsible for a 1927 earthquake that registered an estimated 7.21 on the Richter scale.

The survey said the Hosgri is capable of producing a jolt that would register 7.5 on the Richter scale, 10 times more than what the Diablo plant was built to withstand. PG&E, however, insisted that another fault, more distant than the Hosgri, caused the quake.

In 1974, an attempt by the Mothers for Peace, an opposition group, to stop work on the plant was rejected by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB). The group had sought to discontinue construction until possible effects of the Hosgri could be studied.

In 1977, the Abalone Alliance, a coalition of grass-roots groups throughout California, was formed. The alliance hoped to shut down Diablo Canyon through protests much like the one in Whyl, Germany, in which a nuclear facility was closed after nine months of operation.

A year later, an Abalone Alliance protest at Diablo resulted in 487 arrests. Twenty-four people were sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined $400 each.

In the aftermath of the Three Mile Island accident on March 28, 1979, PG&E was ordered to redesign the plant to withstand a possible Hosgri fault earthquake.

The accident also drew 40,000 protesters to Diablo Canyon in June of that same year. Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. told the demonstrators he was against nuclear power. However, he has now vowed to protect the Diablo Canyon from any occupation — using the National Guard if necessary — because, he said, he has no choice but to "uphold the law."

Last week, opponents finally lost their last legal challenge when the ASLB approved PG&E's internal security plans for the Diablo facility. A low-power-test license is expected to be granted soon.

PG&E spokesmen set up "camp" in their $800,000 Diablo Canyon Information Center. The center, closed to the public during the blockade, used colorful light displays to explain nuclear fission and pushbutton audio-visual gadgets to intrigue and inform visitors.

The large public affairs staff on hand supplied a wealth of information on the safety and reliability of nuclear energy. Dozens of glossy leaflets on every controversial issue surrounding Diablo were available, including government reports and statements by prominent scientists.

PG&E also supplied telephones, typewriters and plenty of coffee to help make reporters feel at home.

A few miles away in a small, rented house, Abalone Alliance members answered calls on five telephone lines installed to receive media inquiries. Two TV sets tuned to different news stations monitored the press coverage of the blockade. Members' reactions to the reports ranged from delight to disgust, but the general consensus was that the coverage was fair.

The house is furnished with worn but comfortable couches and chairs. Piled everywhere is literature on nuclear reactors and environmental issues. The walls are covered with alliance posters and bumper stickers — BETTER ACTIVE TODAY THAN RADIOACTIVE TOMORROW and DIABLO: ON SHAKY GROUND.

Representatives from both Abalone Alliance and PG&E, eager to win the favor of visiting journalists, dispense well-rehearsed statements upon request.

Lyle La Faver, PG&E's public information coordinator at Diablo for four years, confidently answered questions on nuclear energy. He said nuclear reactors provide a safe, clean, cheap source of electricity.

"The importance of nuclear energy," he said, "is to immediately reduce American dependence on foreign oil. Diablo will save the equivalent of 20 million barrels of oil a year in California."

Abalone Alliance "spoke" Mark Evanoff said PG&E only used 16.2 million barrels of oil last year anyway.

"They're not going to stop burning that oil when Diablo begins operating because of contracts with oil suppliers. They still have to buy that fuel through 1987," he said.

La Faver said energy produced by Diablo will cost 2.6 cents per kilowatt hour, including the cost of decommissioning the plant after it is no longer usable.

Evanoff said, however, that nuclear-delivered power from Diablo will cost 6.7 cents per kilowatt hour. "We think it would be cheaper not to open the plant given the cost of decommissioning, waste storage and the expense of a possible accident."

La Faver said Diablo has been built with "backup safety system on top of backup safety system." He also said nuclear plants have an excellent safety record despite the Three Mile Island accident.

Evanoff counters by stating PG&E's track record is not too good. The San Onofre plant was shut down 14 months ago for repairs. Evanoff claims more than 1,000 repairmen received their annual allowable dose of radiation in a few months.

La Faver continually argued that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has approved the safety provisions on Diablo and has said that the plant will pose no danger to the public. The long licensing process, he said, is proof that the plant is ready to operate.

Abalone Alliance, however, said the nearby Hosgri fault could produce an 8.0 earthquake, much stronger than Diablo was designed to withstand.

Evanoff also said PG&E lacks a workable evacuation plan in the event of a simultaneous earthquake and radiation leak.

"Nuclear power is not the greatest thing since sliced toast, but it will give mankind time to develop alternative sources that are as safe and cheaper," said La Faver.

The only thing PG&E and the Abalone Alliance can agree on is the need for the public to educate themselves on the issues of nuclear energy and make their own decisions. Apparently both sides believe they will win the public debate.

Will the demonstrators stop PG&E from operating the plant?

Victor Green, city councilmember from Arcata, Calif. said, "Thirty thousand might have stopped the plant, this action can't."

Alliance "spoke" Lori Sutton was more optimistic. "This is not a symbolic action. We feel it will be enough of a security breach for PG&E not to be able to load the fuel while hundreds of people are on the site."

The protest goes on. Its success may be debatable, but as one blockader said, "Even if we don't win now, the public will hopefully be more aware of Diablo and we can at least be proud that we tried to protect the Earth from nuclear destruction.

Dennis Harbaugh, a political science major at SF State and a blockader, said, "There are very few times in history when the eyes of the country or the world are focused on one place waiting for people to make a statement about their life values. There are so many people at SF State who are concerned about environmental issues. It's really important that they express them right now at Diablo Canyon."

"PG&E can easily buy an $800 ad in the Telegraph-Tribune. Yet we have to sell cookies and bumper stickers."

This story was funded by a grant from Reader's Digest Foundation.

Greater hazards

Minorities and job safety

By David Rapp

Minority workers in this country have an alarmingly high rate of job-related injury and illness because a large number of them work in dirty and hazardous jobs.

This concept of racism, its adverse impact on the health and safety of minorities in the work place, and the possible remedies to the problem were explored in the Minority Workers Conference at UC Berkeley Sept. 11 and 12.

A general sentiment at the conference, sponsored by the Labor Occupational Health Program (LOHP) of the university's Institute of Industrial Relations, was that racism and sexism pervade the hiring and job placement practices of private industry, as well as much of the public sector.

"I think we all agree that we live in a racist society. Minorities and women always get the worst jobs," said Paul Chown, the opening speaker.

Chown, a tall white-haired man, said his father had to work in the foundries as a young man, "because the foundries were the only places in the Bay Area that would hire the Irish."

"Now, less than 1 percent of the foundry workers in the area are white," he said. Foundries have a tremendous accident rate and are very unhealthy," Chown said, because they are extremely hot and dirty.

The prevalent myth now is that black- and brown-skinned people can handle the heat better than white-skinned people, he said.

One central theme to many speeches was the need to inform workers about toxic substances and dangerous or unhealthy conditions in the work place. The problems of detecting harmful substances and gathering information about their effects on workers, as well as their prevalence among the work force were also discussed.

Attending the conference were union representatives, workers from various industries and health care facilities, minority groups, and a few government agency representatives. The audience was a racially mixed, mostly female group, which varied between 50 and 100 people.

Numerous speakers and participants at the conference talked about the laws that affect workers and the role of unions in ensuring the health and safety rights of workers.

Juliann Sum, from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1245, explained how unions can be crucial in discovering the types and effects of the chemicals their members are working with. They also can defend workers that are harassed for asking about the materials they are using and those who might refuse to work with hazardous substances.

The IBEW representative said there have been successful refusals to work with certain chemicals. Recently longshoremen refused to handle lemons treated with the cancer causing fumigant EDB. But she added there is little precedence for defending the worker, and the burden is on the worker to justify the refusal.

But according to Morris Davis, formerly of LOHP and now with the Federal Merit Systems Protection Board, workers exposed to the worst hazards are often unorganized — in many cases recent and illegal immigrants — and therefore at the mercy of their employers. They often have no understanding of their rights and will not exercise them for fear of losing their jobs.

Don Vial, director of the state's industrial relations department, spoke about California OSHA laws and the right-to-know bill recently passed by the legislature. He said it will improve the dissemination of information about hazardous substances and toxic chemicals.

The bill requires manufacturers to give information about chemicals or substances they produce or use. It also provides that workers or the designated representatives, often a union, will have access to information of the substances and worker exposure and the medical records of workers.

Gorden Gaines, from the Workers Compensation Appeals Board said 180,000 of the 300,000 lost-time accidents in California are not reported because the workers, most of whom are minorities, don't know their rights or are afraid to speak up.

State considers comparable pay

By Kerry Hamill

A bill that could eventually affect the salaries of women employees at SF State was rushed through the state Assembly and Senate Tuesday and approved before the legislative recess.

The bill — intended to raise the pay of women state employees — is a milder version of the "comparable worth" bill first introduced before the Legislature by Assemblyman Bill Lockyer, D-San Leandro, in March.

In its present form, the bill applies only to state civil service employees, but it will "set the pace for expanding the comparable worth idea into the California State University and College System," said Keith Hearn, communications manager for the California State Employees Association.

The CSEA represents state employees in contract negotiations and, along with the Governor's Department of Personnel Administration, sets pay scales.

Comparable worth is a concept which would reclassify state jobs held by women using a point system to assess levels of skill, knowledge, experience and responsibilities required for the job, said Assemblyman Lockyer.

In July, city employees in San Jose went on strike using the principle of comparable worth. The strike lasted 10 days and ended when female dominated jobs were awarded pay raises of 5 to 15 percent.

Lockyer's original bill would have required that the state "must consider the concept of comparable worth in assigning future pay scales."

The amended version simply suggests that the state "consider" the concept, therefore the state is not required to honor it.

Julie Bloomfield, spokeswoman for the governor's office, said that Gov. Brown "wholly endorses" the comparable worth idea and sent representatives from his office to senate hearings to speak in favor of it.

The bill now goes to the governor's desk for his signature.

The California Department of Personnel Administration will now review existing studies done in San Jose and begin evaluating job worth according to the point system, said Bloomfield.

The CSEA will begin negotiating new contracts in January 1982. Hearn says the impact of the bill will be felt immediately.

"When we begin negotiations in January, we will be very mindful of the fact that the Legislature recognizes these pay imbalances and is on record in support of comparable worth," Hearn said.

Hospital cutbacks protested

SF General Hospital's Intern and Resident Association picketed Monday to protest proposed cutbacks that threaten to close the hospital's outpatient laboratory.

"Patient care is once again being compromised," said Ann Simons, a family practice resident. The hospital administration plans to layoff 21 laboratory workers to offset a budget deficit. The doctors think they will have to make-up for the lost staff hours.

Simons cites a violation of the contract that was signed with the city last October. A clause in that contract assured house physicians that they won't be required to do the work of other job classifications on a regular basis. "We are already working 100 hour weeks," she said.

The hospital's laboratory is funded by the Department of Health, but administered by the University of California. Neither wants to make up for the lost funds.

"The University doesn't fund patient care except as a part of education," UC Dean H. Barrie Fairley said.

Little has changed since the interns and residents went on strike for four days in October 1980, Simons said. "We are upset about this blatant disregard for the contract."

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Babysitter needed two afternoons a week in my home for two boys: 1 year and 3 years old. References required, must provide own transportation. Located in Ingleside Terraces (very close to SFSU). Flexible hours, pay negoitable. Call Marti, 334-4598.

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Travelling student needs small, secure storage space for semi-precious belongings for one year. Call John, 285-1967.

This is an experimental ad. Looking for potential roommates, prefer female, over 21, smoker, creative arts major, honest. Kay, 587-4104.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Interested in sex?? The Education & REferral Organization for Sexuality is presently accepting applications for Volunteer Peer Educators & Counselors. Earn 3-9 units and valuable experience as an EROS Volunteer. Call 469-2457 or visit S.U. Mezz. 113A.

STOP EATING OUT of the System's colostomy bag; enter the Avant-Garden of Eden! Ranters, 55 Sutter #487, SF, CA 94104.

Rising Spirits cafe (Ecumenical House 19th and Holloway) now opens at 8:30 am for study, conversation, coffee, and croissant.

Want an extra rewarding college life? Join Bib and Tucker Social Sorority! We are one of SFSU's oldest organizations on campus. Our membership fee is only $20. per semester! Open house, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 7 pm at Student Union, Rm B114. For more information, call Julie at 387-0992 or Vivian at 469-3680.

Ski Jan Break in Utah. Jan. 12-19 Via Amtrak. $352. includes train, lifts, condo, credit. Contact Carol Severin, 469-2030, or 537-4488.

La Raza Engineers and Scientists will hold first meeting Wednesday, Sept. 16, at 1:00 in Student Union B131. New members welcomes.

The Guilt Factor, E.R.O.S. welcomes people of all sexual orientations to a program on the problem of guild in our sexual lives. It will be held on Tuesday, September 29 from 4-7 pm. in S.U. Conference Rooms A-E.

Auditions for dramatic film today 10 am to 4 pm. B112, Student Union Basement. Many roles. Monologs or script readings. Auditions videotaped.

LOST

LOST, Tuesday, Sept. 15: Black shawl with floral pattern. Thin wool with silk fringe. Great sentimental value. REWARD. Call Rebecca: 647-8421.

CLASSIFIED ADS are FREE to students, faculty and staff of SFSU. ADVERTISING a SERVICE FOR MONEY (i.e.: tutoring, typing) or an ad from a non-member of the college costs 10 cents per word, $2.00 minimum, payable in advance. The deadline for classifieds is the Friday before publication, we publish on Thursday. Ad forms are available in HLL 207. Ads can be mailed in, but no phone-in ads will be accepted.

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Fall Special Election Nov. 2-6

Offices up for election are:

School of Education Representative
School of Ethnic Studies Representative
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2 Representatives-at-Large

Sept. 21-30 Election packets will be available at the A.S. main desk. Filing for candidacy is open.

For election packets and information contact Glen Merke in the Legislative office or call 469-2321

It's About Time

This past June, Chancellor Dumke issued an order that prohibits sexual harassment on California State University and College campuses and outlines a set of guidelines for determining exactly what sexual harassment is.

Last spring, SF State administrators investigated a professor for sexual harassment of a student when the term sexual harassment had never been formally defined in university guidelines or even been listed specifically as a cause for disciplinary action.

The man, Finis Dew, was eventually found guilty of unprofessional conduct and suspended for one semester. However, the terms of the charge were undefined, thus causing serious troubles for the women accusing him of harassment. Though many watching the hearing felt his defense was weak, at best, it was not obvious that he would lose because of the ambiguity in the guidelines and the improper handling of the complaints.

Is it mere coincidence that these guidelines were drawn up just after this much-publicized case? Probably not. The university system failed to acknowledge that sexual harassment in universities was a problem, until the complaints of these four women forced the system to take a stand on it.

By that time, federal and state laws had been passed prohibiting sexual harassment. The movie "Nine to Five," with its parody of sexual harassment in the office, was old news.

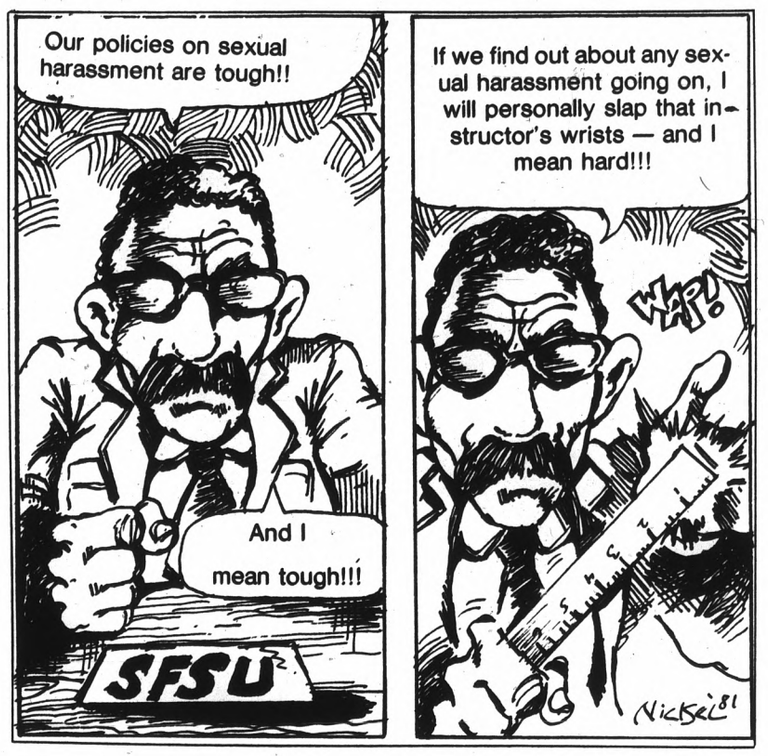
At least one of the women had filed a complaint almost a year before the case was even brought up at the hearing. But because the university, and the university system, had not acted on this important and sensitive problem, Finis Dew was investigated in a hearing that was awkward, incomplete and, many feel, compromising. If Dew was really abusing students sexually, and had been doing so for years, why call it unprofessional conduct and suspend him for only one semester? Should he be teaching at all?

The university had to make concessions because, as they acknowledged, they failed to follow proper channels in notifying him of the complaints and investigating the charges against him.

Had guidelines been set earlier, when awareness of the problem first began, the hearing would have been governed by clarity instead of confusion.

Though we applaud Dumke's decision to establish guidelines on this matter, we also ask why it took a few courageous women subjecting themselves to public scrutiny, before the university was willing to acknowledge the problem needed defining.

Opinion


Our policies on sexual harassment are tough!!
And I mean tough!!!
SFSU
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WHAP!
Nickel 81

What's wrong? Watt's wrong.

By David Rapp

What is Secretary of Interior Watt's idea of a Wilderness Area?

A parking lot without white lines.

Despite the number of good jokes that James G. Watt has engendered during his stay as interior secretary, his presence in that office has threatened important gains in environmental protection and health and safety regulations. The need to remove him from office has become increasingly clear.

The appointment of this fundamentalist who acts like a preacher or shaman, and who operates on the principle of the divine right of big business indicates the determination of President Reagan to strangle the regulations and agencies responsible for preservation of our environment.

Watt may be in the forefront of the Reagan assault, but he is by no means alone. Many steel, oil, coal, paper and chemical industry executives, lawyers or lobbyists who once fought environmental regulations, now administer the agencies they were in conflict with.

In one case, the Environmental Protection Agency has not only been purged of environmentalists, but also 11 of the first 15 subordinates appointed were from industries regulated by the agency. For example, Kathleen Bennett, EPA assistant administrator for air pollution, lobbied against enforcement of the Clean Air Act when she worked for the American Paper Institute and Crown Zellerbach.

Watt has quite a history of combating environmental regulations. It began in the 1960s, when he fought against water pollution legislation, as a lobbyist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Prior to his appointment as interior secretary, Watt was president of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, a so-called public interest group. He has held that position since the group was formed in 1977.

The foundation, which has a tax-exempt status and is one of six affiliates, was formed to help industry fight environmental, health and safety regulations. The initial funds and support for the foundation came from Joseph Coors, a militant reactionary who has fought everything from social and labor reform to environmental regulations. With connections to the Fluor corporation, which owns Peabody Coal, the Mellon family and the gambling industry, the foundation has a list of contributors that reads like the Fortune 500.

Placing former industry personnel in key agency positions is only part of Reagan's multipronged plan. Under the guise of streamlining bureaucracy and getting government off the back of industry, Reagan has made heavy budget and personnel cuts in regulatory agencies and spending programs. For example, the Council of Environmental Quality was reduced from 60 to 16 members and its budget was cut 72 percent. He has also centralized control of the different agencies and made severe regulatory rollbacks.

Environmentalists and others, awakening to the intentions of the Reagan Administration, are fighting back, but it's an uphill battle. Because of Watt's prominence, much of the attention has focused on him. The Wilderness Society recently started a "Wilderness watch" — really a Watt Watch — to "monitor the actions of the secretary" for signs of possible dangers to public land. There have also been lawsuits to bar certain government actions, as well as some legislative efforts to prevent erosion of environmental laws.

Of course, the Sierra Club's petition to remove Watt from office has gotten a lot of support, though it has yet to achieve its purpose. Some people wondered how he got into office in the first place. Watt passed Senate confirmation hearings with relative ease, though at the hearings environmentalists offered strong evidence that he was insensitive to environmental problems, and that he had a conflict of interest. At the core of the conflict charge was his association with the Mountain States Legal Foundation.

While in office, Watt has continued as a true blue industry flack. He has: moved to scuttle the Land and Water Conservation Act by limiting the amount of money that can be spent on park land acquisition; opened vast reaches of public lands and offshore areas for mineral, oil and gas exploration and development; reduced the staff of the Office of Surface Mining, which is responsible for implementing the Surface Mining Act; helped in plans to weaken the Clean Air Act; helped cut the Council of Environmental Quality. The list goes on ad nauseam.

Watt's decision to expand offshore oil exploration and development immensely angered most Californians and boosted the Watt recall drive. Opening the continental shelf off our coast for lease sale is only part of a national plan to sell oil and gas rights for 200 million offshore acres a year for the next five years.

The bidding system of the national plan is particularly irksome. Watt established a high-up-front bonus system — a lot of money right away — that heavily favors the larger companies. This is coupled with a low royalty of 16.6 percent on producing fields. Norway and Great Britain charge 60 to 70 percent. The plan is being contested in the courts.

Congressional and judicial action thwarted the secretary's designs on the California coast. In July, the House of Representatives worded the interior department budget so that no funds could be used to carry out the lease of four tracts off our north coast. In the same month, U.S. District Judge Mariana Pfaelzer blocked the sale of leases in a portion of the Santa Maria Baisn off the San Luis Obispo County coast — 29 of 111 tracts.

Soon afterward, Watt removed 80 million acres of California's continental shelf from his program. The removal of the tracts was greeted as a tremendous victory.

Though Watt closed our coast to drilling and development leases, the move was only temporary in his eyes. And the secretary remains undaunted in his plans to sell mineral, oil and gas rights for every inch of public lands to mineral and oil companies.

In appealing Judge Pfaelzer's decision, Watt said he plans to reopen the offshore areas of California, but not before 1983, when the case should be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court.

"We expect (Judge Pfaelzer) will be reversed," Watt said.

Those who doubt Watt's assertion might look at a recent court decision. Environmentalists and East Coast fishermen came out on the short end of a seven year legal battle, when the courts opened tracts around the Georges Bank fishing grounds for oil exploration. One hundred miles off the New England coast, the Georges Bank, one of the world's richest fishing areas, is already threatening by years of heavy fishing. Oil development in this area may damage fish populations beyond recovery. Fish catches from the bank generate $1 billion a year in income for fishermen.

Though Watt has found no way to contest the congressional spending limitations that prevent the lease sale of the four Northern California tracts, he has criticized them roundly. This is not the only time he has assailed the actions of Congress and its members. And in one instance his former law group jumped into the foray in what many have called a "sweetheart lawsuit" and a conflict of interest.

In June, the House of Representatives' interior committee ordered Watt to close Montana's 1.5 million-acre Bob Marshall Wilderness to mineral and energy leasing until 1984. The committee based its authority on a little used portion of the Federal Policy and Management Act, which allows for such emergency measures.

Watt, who had opened the wilderness area — along with the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area near Mount Shasta — for leasing as part of his plan to exploit Western mineral resources, reluctantly closed the wilderness area to leasing. Watt, as interior secretary, had no legal recourse to the committee's action, but he did adamantly question the constitutionality of the committee's action.

As Watt was raising his objection, the Mountain States Legal Foundation stepped in with a lawsuit to reopen the wilderness area to leasing. While Watt was with the foundation, he had petitioned the government for oil drilling in the area.

Even if direct collaboration between Watt and the foundation cannot be proved, they obviously are working in conjunction with each other. Watt explains it best:

"The Department of Interior . . . must be . . . the Amicus for the minerals industry in the court of federal policy making."

As interior secretary, Watt must, in addition to making broad policy decisions, ascertain the validity of mining plans submitted to the Interior Department, under rules of the mining act. In both cases, Watt is making decisions that affect the profits of corporations that fund the foundation he formed. Executives from some of these corporations sit on the board of directors of the foundation. Joseph Coors owns 106 oil and gas leases on 97,000 acres of public land in Colorado. When Watt took office more than half of the 556 existing coal leases on federal land were held by contributors to his former foundation.

The secretary of the interior supposedly represents the interests of the American people on issues of public land and environmental protection. How can a man who worships at the altar of plunder for profit, who has been and remains a footman for big business, act as a mediator between these same interests and the public interest? Obviously he cannot.

Watt is not planning to manage our wilderness and public lands but rather to unload them on his compatriots. Not only has Watt placed a low price tag on publicly owned land, but also on the lives of the people in this country. Watt and the Reagan White House have cheapened the value of human life by placing a dollar sign in front of it, and then declaring that the price — the cost of environmental, safety and health protection — is too high.

Like Reagan and the rest of his cronies, Watt is making the same call — for all to join the bandwagon of "prosperity" — that candidate Reagan made. The call has turned into an empty shibboleth. The vision of "prosperity" has become a nightmare in which our cowboy hero and his bandwagon are drawn by the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.

In order to prevent the trammeling of environmental safeguards, which in many ways are still inadequate, and of social services in general, Reagan's wagon must be stopped or at least slowed. The first step is to dump one of the Horsemen or, short of that, to lop off the hindquarters of one of the horses. Cut Watt Out.

Commentary:

Phil Reser

Right to resist

The draft has never been popular in America.

Resistance to conscription began with the first draft in 1863 and has accompanied every draft since that time.

During the Civil War resistance was widespread. Men who could buy their way out with $300 had someone else take their place. Strong opposition to the draft inspired riots in many cities. In New York City, 1,200 men died during one riot.

The World War I draft brought about several anti-conscription organizations, non-registration, induction refusal and the imprisonment of 450 people. At that time, prison sentences were extremely harsh, often up to 20 years, just for making an anti-war speech. At the end of that war, more than 300,000 men were still wanted for draft law violations.

Non-registration during World War II led to the imprisonment of 6,000 men. Immediately after the war, in 1947, about 500 men burned their draft cards in protest of peacetime conscription.

Small scale draft resistance continued through the Korean War, but the Vietnam War sparked the largest eruption of public outrage ever, creating widespread social upheaval and nearly crippling the Selective Service System. At least half-a-million men did not register or refused induction during this period.

One measure of this resistance was a sharp jump in the number of men registering as conscientious objectors. By 1971, the total had reached more than 61,000. In the last three years of conscription nearly 145,000 claims of this nature were successful. In 1972 there were actually more conscientious objectors than draftees.

The most visible and effective form of opposition to Selective Service at this time was overt resistance.

During 1969, officials listed 31,831 delinquency investigations. For the entire Vietnam War era, 206,000 men were reported delinquent to the Justice Department by the Selective Service.

In addition to encountering defiance of its orders, the draft system became the target of an increasing number of violent attacks.

By September 1969, 65 of the nation's 4,000 local boards had been attacked or harassed, including 11 incidents of burning or mutilation of records..

In 1972, the Selective Service headquarters furnished The House Internal Security Committee with a copy of its "events log," which covered the period from January 1971 to March 17, 1972. Congressional testimony, 20 pages in length, documented 196 acts of disruption directed against draft boards during those months.

During the Vietnam era, 1 percent of all draft-age men failed to register, and another 1 percent refused induction.

When President Richard M. Nixon ended the draft in 1972, it was not because he was anti-draft, but because the large number of induction refusals, no shows, non-registrants, sit-ins and other protests made the draft impossible.

Of the 600,000 or more people who violated the draft law during Vietnam, only one-third were charged with evasion. Only 12 percent of those charged were indicted. Half of those indictments were dismissed.

Of the rest, about 9,000 convictions were received. Ultimately, 3,000 men served time in prison — just 1.5 percent of those accused or only 0.5 percent of those who broke the draft law. About half of those who went to jail spent six months or less behind bars. Most of the rest served less than two years.

Albert Einstein once said, "Even if only 2 percent of those assigned to perform military service should announce their refusal to fight. . .governments would be powerless, they would not dare send such a large number of people to jail."

Whether in jail or on the outside, the freedom we enjoy is always the freedom we claim for ourselves.

Letters to the editor

Dumke

Few faculty now recall the illustrious years Mr. Dumke was president at the university.

In fact, the first year, 1957, he wasn't on campus at all; he was largely wound up in Berkeley "setting up" the state college system.

When he returned, he gave a speech upon how to improve the college. We were to "raise" standards — give more low grades — and to wear our academic gowns to more functions.

When Chancellor Dumke left for the State system, after having created a delightful ferment of activities in education and the humanities, he delivered another stirring address, now called "The Black Monday Speech," in which he told the faculty they "had nothing to fear and nothing to hope for." He kept his promises.

Mr. Dumke was given to profound ideas. For instance, in his first report to the trustees, he admitted he was for full and complete academic freedom, as practiced by "responsible" people.

The system will sorely miss a man of his intellectual stature.

R.J. Hall
Professor of English

Resist

Vietnam veterans know all too well how the government exploits the ignorance and idealism of young people.

We went as 19- and 20-year-olds to preserve the American ideal and assist a foreign nation to achieve "freedom and democracy."

We found out that the reality of the Vietnam war perverted American ideals and, rather than promoting democracy, we found ourselves fighting to sustain a series of regimes hated by their own people.

Those of us who returned home — most of us — are now integrated into society, but we will never forget Vietnam. And we must, as survivors of that war, do what we can to prevent another generation of young people from participating in a tragedy like the one we have had to live through.

The first step: We call upon Vietnam veterans to make public their opposition to Selective Service registration. For ourselves, we will not only inform and encourage young people to consider alternatives to registration and the draft, but we will also be actively involved in supporting resistance to the military.

Paul Cox/Phil Reser
Lee Thorne/Patricio Garcia
Rob J. Boudewijn/Richard Sanderell
Ron Bunch/Russ Scheidler

Another Way

In response to Theresa Goffredo's editorial on Sept. 10, "Wanted for Murder," there is an alternative method of birth control which few women are fortunate enough to discover.

The Fertility Awareness Clinic, taught at The Women's Needs Center, 1698 Haight, is a method which requires little money, some time and no chemicals. It is 99 percent effective if used in a precise manner. Unlike the calendar rhythm method which is practiced by strict Catholics, you chart your cervical mucus and graph your basal body temperature. The two of these combined indicate exact time of ovulation and when it is safe or unsafe to have intercourse.

The method has been known for decades but it was not profitable for the medical industry to share it with women. Third World women are having another problem besides unsterile IUDs and contaminated water. Previously they were able to depend on not becoming pregnant while breast-feeding a child because of a natural hormonal occurrence which prevented fertilization during that time. Now that they are using infant formulas many of them are becoming pregnant within a year of the previous birth.

If you are interested in Fertility Awareness to plan or prevent pregnancy or to have more of an understanding of the body's reproductive cycle, call Mary Anne at 621-1003, the instructor of the clinic.

Jan Gauthier

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LOCAL MOTION
NEWS & TIPS FOR SFSU COMMUTERS

Muni routes approved

By James M. Uomini

The Board of Supervisors has cleared the way for sweeping Muni route changes that will take place on Jan. 1. The Board approved the new routes at a sparsely attended meeting Sept. 8.

Under the City Charter, the Board does not approve new Muni routes directly, but can turn down route changes proposed by the Public Utilities Commission. The PUC regulates Muni operations.

The route changes are the second phase in a five-year service-improvement plan. The plan is designed to improve crosstown service. Only one-third of all Muni riders travel downtown, but nearly 70 percent of Muni service is on downtown routes, said Muni Planner Tony Bruzzone.

By providing better service in the neighborhoods, Muni hopes to make a trip anywhere in the city possible with only one transfer. "With phase-two, we will achieve 90 percent of that goal," said Bruzzone.

For crosstown service to work, transfers must be easy and quick. To improve transfers at night, five areas, including SF State, have been designated as "timed transfer" intersections. Buses, headed in both directions, will wait up to five minutes so transfers can be made.

At SF State, the 17, 18 and 29 lines will wait at 19th and Holloway. Timing of the transfers may not be perfect, but, Bruzzone said, "We hope to hit them 90 percent of the time."

The 29-Sunset is a new line serving SF State, Hunters Point and the Richmond district.

The 17-Parkmerced line will be changed slightly under phase-two. The bus will turn into Stonestown, instead of along 19th Avenue as it does now. From Stonestown, it will cross 19th Avenue, turn right at Junipero Serra, and right at Holloway, passing SF State.

The 18-46th Avenue bus, serving Stonestown, will be rerouted along Skyline Boulevard and Lake Merced and Winston Drives. This line will service the SF State dorms. The 18 line now uses Sloat Boulevard.

The 70-Lake Merced bus will no longer serve SF State and Stonestown because access to the Daly City BART station will be provided by a re-routed 28-19th Avenue bus. This will be an improvement because the 28 runs more often than the 70.

Ironically, the Board could not act on the most controversial change, the new 48-Quintara-24th Street line. Because the service will not change an existing route, the Board could not reject the line which was opposed by some Sunset residents at a series of public meetings last summer.

The 48 line is designed to bring Sunset commuters to West Portal station where they can transfer to the K and M Metro lines, which are less crowded than the L-Taraval.

Improvement of service in the southeast corner of the city is a major goal of the phase-two changes. The area has long been neglected, Sklar said.

Paul Newton, of the McLaren Heights Association, told the Board: "The people in my area are very anxious to have more service. Muni has done more for the people of San Francisco now than it ever has." The new 29 line will provide better access to SF State from the east.

★ ★ ★

M-Oceanview riders may receive better service to SF State soon, Bruzzone said. Muni plans to reverse some cars at Holloway Avenue. By running some cars on a shorter route, Muni can provide more trips to SF State with the same number of cars.

Long-range plans call for increased Metro service to SF State via an extension of the J-Church from its current terminal at 30th and Church Streets, to Balboa Park. Studies will be completed this year and public hearings will be held next year, said Muni Planner Luther Freeman. Construction could begin in late 1983 and take 18 to 24 months. Three options are being considered, but the most likely route is along San Jose Avenue, he said.

"SF State and Stonestown are two of our biggest crosstown draws and Stonestown has expressed great interest in the project," Freeman said.

When the J line is extended, SF State will lose the 26-Valencia bus line, which will probably be rerouted and run only to Glen Park. The J-extension, said Freeman, will provide increased service to SF State and Stonestown because the J and M lines will operate as a loop in both directions.

SUGB to lose a member

By Charles J. Lenatti

To her surprise, Angela Gleason discovered during yesterday's Student Union Governing Board meeting that her position as board member will be terminated at the end of this year.

Gleason, who assumed her position on the board would last until January 1983, replaced Jacquie Propp after Propp graduated in the spring of 1980.

According to SUGB's election code, at large members are elected for two-year terms and vacancies are filled for one year.

The problem came up during the meeting as the board discussed AS speaker Wayne Zimmerman's revised election packet, which the board later approved. Zimmerman, representing the AS board of directors, said he did not realize Gleason was limited to a one-year term until last weekend, when he was revising the code.

Gleason insisted she had been told her position on the board would be for two years. Zimmerman said Gleason signed an agreement outlining her term, but apparently, he said, she did not read the agreement thoroughly.

Five appointments to the AS Legislature by Zimmerman were revoked by the AS Judicial Court as unconstitutional in the beginning of this semester.

If the SUGB extended Gleason's term and was taken to court, it might be ruled the board acted illegally. Thus, the board could run the risk of having this fall's election thrown out and would lack a quorum in January.

Zimmerman said that board members would prefer to keep Gleason on the SUGB for the sake of continuity. However, he said, "it's all in writing that the term is only for one year and I'm not sure if, legally, we can extend the term to two years."

Board member Barbara Crespo said, "We need to abide by the by-laws and they are very specific. We shouldn't consider personalities or effectiveness. When you go to court, only legalities count and we must only consider legalities."

Gleason said she is not sure if she will take any action to protest the board's decision.

Rainey

Continued from page 1.

"I wasn't pleased with her summer report to the legislature," said Kaiser. "I talked with other people about it and that's why we asked her to come Thursday. I think there are some questions that need to be raised about what she accomplished."

Zimmerman agreed. "I think her involvement was lacking in many areas. I'll have to be brutally honest about this one. You can pretty much come up with a case for anyone participating, but I feel her participation was exaggerated in her report."

Rainey mentioned in the report that she attended summer executive committee meetings. Zimmerman said she only attended about half of them.

Furthermore, two of seven accomplishments Rainey listed had to do with working on the personnel committee, which she was appointed to. "I guess a real sore point for me is this committee," said Zimmerman. "We did all the hirings over the summer and she made very, very few of those meetings."

Two other accomplishments listed by Rainey involved accounting procedures and a rough draft on business procedures. Zimmerman said, however, almost all of the work was done by Business Manager Rob Kamai.

Rainey said, "It's quite obvious there are certain people who are buddy-buddy with the legislature. Maybe I don't fall into that category. I hate the political aspect of the treasurer. It should be an appointed position."

To rectify the problem, Zimmerman pointed out that four different actions could be taken: (1) nothing, "which is what has usually happened in the past;" (2) the board and the legislature can inform Rainey, "Hey, get your act together;" (3) the board can bring up charges of nonfeasance — not doing her job — or malfeasance — doing her job poorly — and remove her from office by a majority vote; or (4) the legislature can bring up formal charges and move to impeach her.

"I think it is terrible that a lot of the bad stuff is being played out of proportion," said Rainey. "Nobody is talking about the good things I've been doing around here on the AS."

Rainey is scheduled to present her summer report to the AS legislature at 4 p.m. today and answer any questions the members may have. "If she doesn't show up," Kaiser said, "we can do potentially anything."

Sex

Continued from page 1.

ed by university grievance committees, according to an attorney for the CSUC legal department in Long Beach.

"If an employee does not have an attorney, we never even become involved," he said.

"McColm is essentially appealing the decision of her peers," said Gerber. "Not a single faculty member testified in her behalf during last fall's hearing and the head of the BCA department and the three members of the committee who heard her case were all women."

The trial before the district court, originally set for November, was pushed back when McColm changed attorneys, according to John Davidson of the state attorney general's office. Davidson will represent the university at the trial.

McColm's new attorney, Alberta Blumen, has asked for more time to review the case, said Davidson. McColm's suit asks for reinstatement and financial damages. The amount of money she is asking for, however, is unknown.

According to Gerber, the only similar case heard by the SF State grievance committee in recent years was in 1979. Catherine Felton was dismissed as an instructor in the Geosciences Department and appealed to the grievance committee for reinstatement. Unlike McColm, however, Felton did not charge the university with sex discrimination, but instead contended that the requirements of affirmative action had not been fulfilled.

The committee eventually decided in Felton's favor and reinstated her in the department, and based its decision on charges that due process had not been observed in the original dismissal.

Draft

Continued from page 1.

attempts to boost sagging registration numbers. Despite 92 percent of eligible men registering the first year, the percentage dropped to "a disappointingly low" 70 percent this year, he said.

The figures used by the Selective Service are "estimates using census information," Formick said, adding that because of the drop in registration the Selective Service is planning a "notable" publicity campaign.

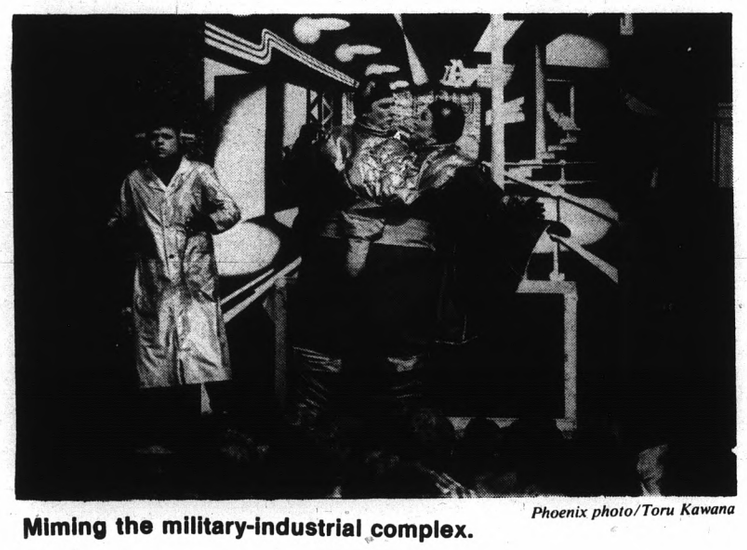
Thrasher advised people to register. "It isn't that big of a deal," he said. "Beware of anybody who advises breaking the law. There are legal ways of avoiding the draft."

He said that in the event of a draft, counseling will be set up through the Legal Referral Center. He also said anyone with questions should come to the Legal Referral Center in the Student Union.

Rohrbacher said his committee also advises draft counseling before making any decision. "Most people simply don't know what's going on," he said.

S.F. Mime Troupe zaps moralists

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde



Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Miming the military-industrial complex.

Not only does the current San Francisco Mime Troupe production meet the Moral Majority, it vanquishes it.

"Factwino Meets the Moral Majority" was the kind of show worth seeing again and again.

Shabaka, playing Factwino, excels at distilling the themes of current liberal concerns. Yet the writing (by the Troupe and Tede Matthews and Henri Picciotto) placates no one. The humor is, at once, at no one's expense, and simultaneously, it is at everyone's expense.

The one-liners zing straight from the heart: a religious crusader chastises a 15-year-old girl who is about to have an abortion, "You wouldn't be in this condition if we had prayer in the schools instead of sex education."

The Concerts-in-the-Park concept used by the Mime Troupe last Saturday and Sunday at Williard (Ho Chi Minh) Park, in Berkeley, is staged in slight, but appropriate proportions. The staging renders the six scenes as a movable feast.

These six scenes are interrelated and provide the skeleton of a plot. The Mime Troupe seems to be weakest in this area. The performance by the cast makes up for this weakness with skill and high energy.

The theme (thinking and clarity of action) is left to carry the show. The ample Prologue, set at the San Francisco Public Library, and the brief Epilogue, set in the host park, do nothing to unite the scenes. Yet, the piece can be seen as a whole. The Troupe accomplishes this through the use of a limited musical accompaniment; similar to that Kurt Weill composed for The Threepenny Opera in mood.

Moreover, it is the use of actors in multiple roles and contrasting positions that brings out the Brechtian logic of a wino/outcast using "magic" to make people think about their narrow, self-serving philosophies.

Wilma Bonet, in the dual role of Georgiana, a single mother, and Edna, a convert to the born-again fold, from Iowa, stands out in the cast. As a single mother, Bonet is young, naive and vulnerable. As Edna, Bonet plays "crown princess of polyester" for laughs. It is in telescope that the relationship between young women with children, left alone with their fears and challenges seems a prelude to the Ednas of this world. They are self-assured and have the endless ability to appear to know everything.

Life, in fact, produces both from the same raw material. And when the same actor produces both effects so deftly, the plot begins to come together.

Daniel Chumley plays Edna's husband and is, at first, everybody's almost-good daddy and nice provider. Swilling beer at a baseball game, he fills the role almost as well as his padded belly fills him out; and when he dons the blue polyester suit to become the embodiment of the Rev. Jerry Falwell, we see the "nice daddy" run amuck. Chumley shows us that the bad side of the know-nothing father is his flip side — the know-it-all!

The entire cast demonstrates the professionalism audiences expect from the S.F. Mime Troupe. More than 500 people laughed at the parodies, the satire, the black humor and the self-deprecating mushiness which has come to epitomize the Troupe's annual, timely shows.

One enjoyable feature of the Mime Troupe's productions is the steady flow of contemporary one-liners. The lines that examine some of our current attitudes show that there is no lack of non-thinking on the political left. When Esteban Oropeza ventures into a Castro Street bar handing out "gay" organizing flyers, he is met by a young, black, gay man, who doesn't do politics. As a Bay Area refugee from Miami, he served his time in "the holy orange juice wars," a deft reference to Florida's Dade County referendum, which was perceived by many homosexuals to be anti-gay. By relegating politics to fadism, the Troupe forces examination of even left-wing holy crusades.

Since the story provides the outline of a plot, detailing more would rob the audience of the few surprises the show provides.

It is a mystery how such a loose-looking collection of characters can do the unimaginable, but the S.F. Mime Troupe manages to pull off a happy ending in the world of political satire. You'll have to see it yourself.

"Factwino Meets the Moral Majority" will be presented again Saturday and Sunday, at 2 p.m. in Dolores Park.

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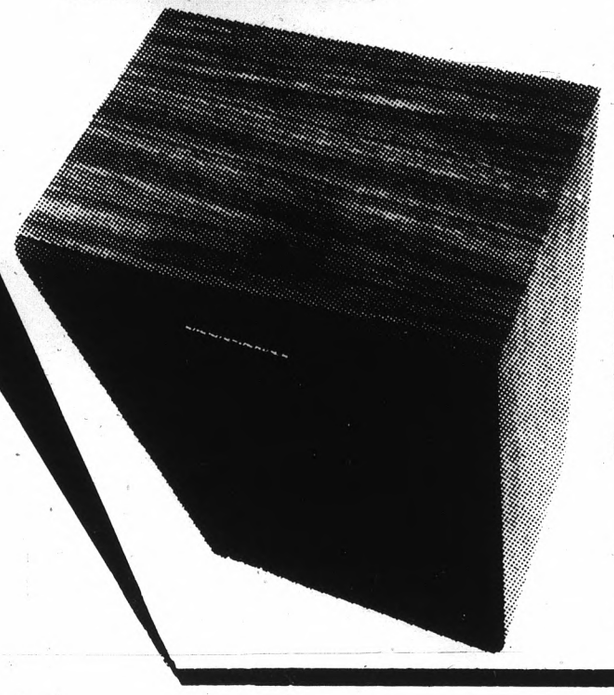

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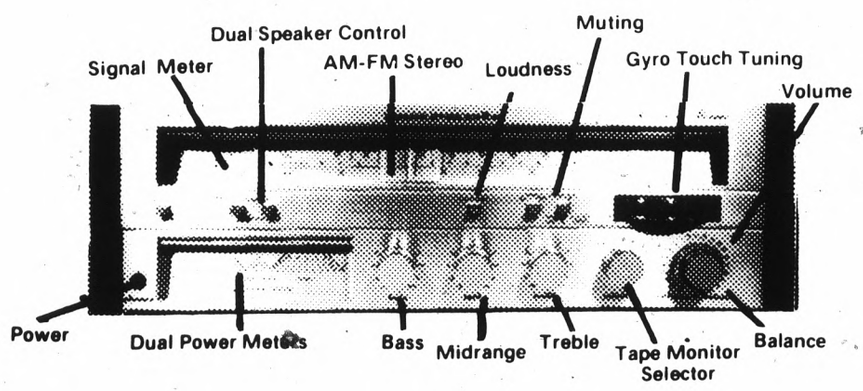

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Phi Sig prepares for initiation

By Cathy Hedgecock

Pledges of SF State's newest sorority, Phi Sigma Sigma, will dress like babies and teeny boppers, carry teddy bears to class and have pictures taken with administrators during the sorority's month-long pledge period that begins next week.

The sorority gained 12 new members during Rush Week, its first major publicity campaign.

Phi Sig had expected new members to come running during Rush Week. But most of the rushing was done by students hurrying past the sorority's blue and gold publicity table stationed in front of the Student Union.

Comments such as "Ugh, sorority snobs," "I didn't know they allowed those here" and, sarcastically, "Oh, let's rush!" were heard from passersby.

The three Phi Sig sisters tending the table heaved sighs and shook their heads sadly at the comments. "People tend to label sororities as being stuck-up, but we're not," said Raquel Rodriguez, 19, one of the three founders of the campus group.

Chrissy Poydessus, 18, a founding sister, said, "I don't think we'd fit into someplace like the Berkeley campus."

"Yeah," agreed Rodriguez. "We'd be one of those 'Animal House' sororities."

President Suzann McKay, 20, said, "People come up to the table and say, 'I want to join, but I hear you tie people up to trees and make them have sexual relations with sheep.' We definitely don't."

Despite the negative reactions, 30 to 40 women approached the table and expressed interest in the sorority. All were greeted enthusiastically and invited to the Phi Sig rush party.

Rush party night is traditionally a time when women zip from sorority house to sorority house and each sisterhood tries to woo prospective members. Phi Sig had no competition from other sororities for the rushees. And since they have no sorority house, Phi Sig's party was held in a room, 10-by-10 feet, in the Student Union basement.

Phoenix photos/Dominique Nicolas

Rush party participants enjoy demonstrating sorority silliness through an amateur song and dance skit.

The 22 rushees gathered in the basement last Thursday night and sneaked nervous looks at each other while they waited for the party to begin.

They squeezed into the windowless, cement-walled room and were given nametags, cookies and champagne glasses of carbonated cider in lieu of forbidden alcoholic beverages.

The 12 Phi Sigma sisters bounced among the rushees, introducing themselves, greeting the newcomers and encouraging them to join.

"You'll love it," said member Maria Montalvo, 20. "We have so much fun. Last semester I just went straight home after school. I was really bored. Now I have something to look forward to."

Rushees were told about the following activities planned for the semester:

- Members-only events — meetings once a week, study nights every other week, slumber parties and weekend trips.
- Social events — beer and pizza nights, dances and parties for members, friends and dates.
- Community service — preparing Thanksgiving baskets, Christmas caroling and a Tuck In ($1 for a tuck into a bed, a bedtime story and a good night kiss) to raise money for the National Kidney Foundation, Phi Sigma's official charity.

After all the introductions and information there was still one question — how much does it cost?

First semester fees are $30 for a pledge pin and book, $60 for initiation and $15 to $50 for a sisterhood pin depending on its gold content. Each successive semester costs $140 to cover activities, supplies and refreshments, according to treasurer Marian Mulkerrins, 19.

"It sounds like it's worth the money," said rushee D'lorah Wion, 20. "It sounds like they have a lot of fun.

"I'm kind of shy," she said. "I don't know if I could be as outgoing as these girls, but maybe by hanging around them I will."

Pier-Anna Generale, 24, attended the party to get tips on starting another sorority. "Women on campus need to get together. I think this group is wonderful, but it's going to attract the younger set."

Phi Sig members range in age from 18 to 21, and bristle at the mention of any discrimination by age or race.

"We'll take anybody," McKay said, "but we can't change who shows up." Eight members are Caucasian, one is Japanese, one Filipino, and two Spanish surnamed.

Judy Nalangan, 20, is the only Filipino. "It doesn't bother me. No one here cares if you are orange or green," she said.

Of the 22 rushees, 12 returned for the ceremony Monday night and became Phi Sig pledges.

New members will go through two more ceremonies and a test on the sorority's history and rules before they become full Phi Sigma sisters in early November.

"This school has been lacking spirit for a long time," said rushee Debbie Barker, 19. "I think sororities will bring it back."

New sororities, fraternities live

By Michael B. Miller

Sexism, discrimination, and hazing were a few reasons why fraternities and sororities were banned at SF State nearly 20 years ago.

Two years ago, however, the ban was lifted and the Greek system has made its way back onto campus. Will the problems associated with these institutions also make a comeback?

"Because of more student interest in recent years, we needed to look again at their goals,' said Bob Westwood, student activities coordinator. "We'll watch them carefully, though, and work with them to grow a more positive image here on campus."

The "Animal House" image of a beer drinking, skirt-chasing fraternity brother constantly luring the baffled, cheerleader-type into the backseat of a car is an attitude of the past and not of the 1980s, say members of SF State fraternities and sororities.

"You have the stereotype of the blonde, blue-eyed, beautiful, rich snobs," said Lynn Martin, secretary of Phi Sigma Sigma. "We're not all beauty queens, we're not rich, and we're not out to present a snobbish image. We're out to make friends, to have fun, to grow, to promote our own welfare and also that of campus life."

"No, there are no slides on the walls," said Chris Lunberg, secretary of Sigma Phi Epsilon. "Fraternities have really come a long way in that sense. They realize that in a more liberal state they aren't going to survive with that sort of conservative attitude."

There are now three sororities at SF State: Alpha Kappa Alpha, Phi Sigma Sigma and Bib 'n' Tucker, which is a local sorority outside of the Greek system and has been functioning on campus since 1934. Of the three fraternities — Alpha Phi Alpha, Sigma Phi Epsilon and Delta Sigma Pi — the latter serves the dual function of professional business fraternity and social organization.

"I'm not one for not letting people in and none of the other girls are either," said Martin. "We will let anyone in who wants to join as long as she is qualified, which means having a G.P.A. of at least 2.0. They have to be half-way interested, though, or they won't be able to stick with it."

Sigma Phi Epsilon, which has grown to a membership of 27 with 10 prospective pledges and is working toward chapter installation in November, says it will start screening students this year.

"We're looking for real quality people to build a strong chapter," said Stuart Takahashi, Sigma Phi Epsilon member. "We don't have any set standards right now, but we want to start looking at why a person wants to be a member and his attitudes, not whether he is a good dresser or a good athelete.

"When I first got into the fraternity," said Takahashi, "I was kind of skeptical about what was going to happen. Now, it is probably one of the best things I've ever done. Not only do you get to meet a lot of people and make a lot of friends, it's something that you have in common with somebody else."

Malkin

Continued from page 1.

as it was just plain dull.

"Critics have suggested that I've diluted the purity of an historical document by fictionalizing parts of it, but I feel that by creating a cohesive narrative I have saved his story from oblivion."

After two publishing companies rejected the book, while praising it highly, Malkin's literary agent sent it to Schocken Books, a company that specializes in books that reflect Jewish culture, which accepted it.

"It's a small publisher — I only talk to two people there — perhaps that's why they can afford to be more adventurous than the big companies, who seldom publish unknown authors," she said.

As an American who grew up in New York, Malkin feels that the years spent discovering the world of a Russian Jewish immigrant have given her a sense of cultural unity with her forebearers.

"We children or grandchildren of immigrants shattered the ties that bound us to the old countries. Later generations felt shamed by the poverty that brought them here and dismissed these older ones who spoke in alien languages. They had much to teach, but who was listening? I'm fortunate that my grandfather left a record of those years," she said.

Malkin, who lives in Berkeley with her husband, Richard, a professor of biochemistry at UC, and her three children, is curently working on another novel. Reluctant to talk much about it, other than saying that it takes place in contemporary Russia, Malkin said it will probably be finished within a year.

Phoenix clarification

In its Sept. 10 issue Phoenix reported that landlords do not need to show cause when serving a tenant with a 30-day eviction notice.

According to Ken Smith, a member of Mayor Dianne Feinstein's staff, whose expertise is in landlord-tenant laws, landlords must give tenants a reason before eviction notice is valid and legal.

Last week, Phoenix mistakenly stated that Indiana had not ratified the ERA. In fact, Indiana ratified the ERA in 1978. It is the state of Illinois which has voted against the ERA nine times.

Phoenix apologizes for the error.

Former chairman dies in auto crash

The unexpected death of Dr. Burr Burbank has saddened his colleagues in the Physics Department at SF State.

Burbank, 69, chairman emeritus of the department, was killed last Friday. He died at noon in an auto accident in Vista, 30 miles north of San Diego. Also injured in the accident was his wife, Virginia, who was briefly hospitalized at Tri-City Hospital in Oceanside.

"He was a good-hearted man who kept his word and a good leader who established the Physics Department," said Dr. Art Nelson, a retired SF State biology professor.

Burbank earned a bachelor's degree in physics at San Jose State in 1934 and earned his teaching credential at Stanford in 1935. Throughout World War II he taught at the College of the Pacific here in San Francisco.

A doctorate in physics from Stanford led to a post in the Science Department here in 1947. Burbank became the first chairman of the new Physics Department in the 1950s, and specialized in neutron reactor research. He retired in 1972.

Surviving relatives include his brothers, Cecil of San Diego and Derward of San Jose.

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Sports

Steve Tady

Say it ain't so San Francisco

It's been 15 years since I pledged my allegiance to the Giants and 49ers.

I watched bravely as Preston Riley fumbled away a certain Super Bowl berth to the Dallas Cowboys in the early 70s.

I suffered through the Giants' only playoff appearance in 1971, a quick series loss to the Pittsburgh Pirates. At the time, it seemed that my heroes would return to championship action. I have finally realized that San Francisco is a city of losing teams, and Candlestick Park should be used to fill what's left of the Bay.

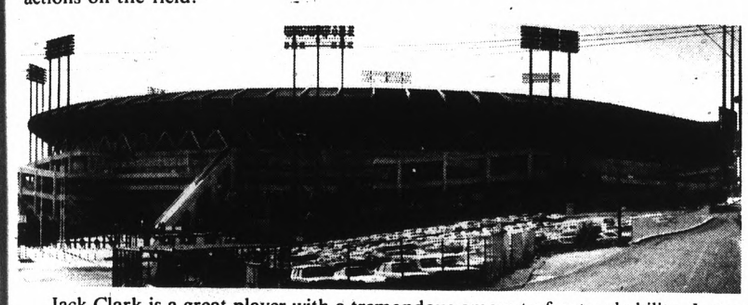
My first love has always been the Giants, however, they have returned the favor with bad trades, horrible managers, lethargic Bible-thumping players and no World Series. I watched George Foster, Gary Maddox, Gary Matthews, Chris Speier, Gaylord Perry, Bill Madlock, Bobby Bonds, Bobby Murcer and Bob Knepper toil in the winds of the "Stick." The home runs, RBI's, shutouts and strikeouts that these players have collected after being traded might match the whole Giants' team totals over the last three years.

Now that Spec Richardson is gone, I won't have to listen to or look at the blunders of such baseball wizards as Charlie Fox, Bill Rigney, Joe Altobelli or the surly Dave Bristol.

I respect Frank Robinson, but I don't think he is the answer. I don't care how long he studies the Baltimore organization, he is stuck with the Giants, and the Giants will never match the success of the Orioles. Robinson belittled his club for playing like losers, and all they did was complain that he was being too harsh.

What do you do with losers like that? Perhaps Tom Haller should hire Woody Hayes to shake some sense into his troops. Just think, if the Dodgers beat the Giants, Hayes would run up to Steve Garvey and punch him in the mouth after the game.

If the Giant's aren't reading the Bible, or complaining about harsh, albeit deserved, criticism, they are turning routine fly balls into triples, or getting picked off the bases. Perhaps they should relearn the fundamentals of the game and start thinking about baseball, not God. If I were God, I certainly wouldn't forgive them for their actions on the field.



Jack Clark is a great player with a tremendous amount of natural ability. Instead of acting like the best player on the team, he complains when Robinson gets mad about losing and plays right field like a matador, letting balls go by him like snorting bulls. Clark is so inconsistent it's scary.

In a recent Friday night game with the Cubs, he followed a marvelous defensive play with a 20-foot overthrow. Then, after striking out with runners in scoring position, he won the game with a homer.

In 1978, the Giants made a run at the pennant only to die when the pressure was on. Now, I'm furious with major league baseball for creating this second season, which has only added to my frustration as the Giants are pretending to be involved in the pennant race. Of course, every team in baseball is still involved in a pennant race with the exception of San Diego, Toronto and Seattle. If the Giants would only go into the inevitable losing streak so I could pay more attention to football.

Football might be more depressing. The 49ers have won 11 out of their last 50 games. Wait a minute, Bill Walsh was supposed to come from Stanford and transform the Niners into an offensive machine that would terrorize the league. Maybe the real Bill Walsh is in San Diego, and perhaps an impostor is up here.

Anyway, the 49ers have used or given tryouts to nearly every player in the country in the last three years, and Walsh's merry-go-round of players has to stop if the 49ers are going to establish any team unity. If Walsh leads his team to an 8-8 record, then this year will be a success. It is hard for me to imagine any other franchise that would consider a .500 year a success.

Let's face it, the 49ers would be happy with mediocrity as would the Giants. Maybe they could schedule basketball games against each other and play to a tie. Then both teams would be happy.

Possibly the worst part about watching the 49ers every Sunday is their uncanny ability to stay close enough to win, only to blow the game in the final minutes. From Steve Spurrier to Steve DeBerg. From Bruce Taylor to Ronnie Lott. Interceptions made or missed in the last minutes have ruined perfectly good Sundays. I think the TV and radio advertisers, knowing the 49ers will lose anyway, are paying off the opposing players to keep it close.

Many have claimed that Candlestick Park is the culprit. The concrete monstrosity amid the sewage has definitely not helped. The best thing that happened to Candlestick was announcing the Rolling Stones will play there. Somebody might even have a good time at Candlestick. I will have to attend that concert to remind myself that it is not as close to hell as I might think.

The "Stick" is definitely the worst facility in all of major league baseball because of the weather and the rock hard infield. The only reason it's not the worst in the National Football League is its nice soft grass, which the players prefer over synthetic turf. If they domed the damn thing the dome would probably collapse during the Giants' only World Series appearance.

Despite the odds, I will continue to root for the 49ers and Giants, even though my friends have suggested moving to Oakland to maintain my sanity. I will never support Oakland teams. I am not a fair weather fan. However, I may be waiting a long time for a championship.

Argo needs to patch the holes

By Kerry Hamill

The SF State Women's Volleyball team tried earnestly Monday night to play like contenders, but after narrowly dropping the first two sets of their match, they fell apart in the third set and played sloppy volleyball.

Against United States International University, the Gators dropped three straight sets, 10-15, 13-15, 1-15.

The Gators looked like a team in their first week of practice. Their defense was full of holes; balls dropped between the players, who weren't talking to each other.

Their "Pool Play" at U.C. Davis on Saturday was no better. Playing two sets against each of five teams, they lost two sets to U.C. Riverside, U.C. San Diego, Oregon State and Weber State.

They were able to create some excitement against Chico State by winning the first set 15-8, and narrowly losing the second set 14-16.

"We essentially lost the first two sets on Monday because of serving," said Kathy Argo, the Gator's coach. "We built up the momentum and were playing very tight ball, then gave away the serve at a key time and lost balance."

Argo attributed the team's poor record last year (5 wins, 12 losses) to the fact that on a six-woman team, she had only three strong players.

This year, she has much the same problem.

Monday night, Flo Morodomi, Stephanie Despues and Corrine Kerazides created an impressive pass-set-hit offensive but got little support from the rest of the team.

Joanne Guterres did a fair job as backup setter to Despues, Argo said, but there is a hole in the middle of the court she needs to fill.

"Our passing is very good, we are able to move the ball around well," said Argo. "Monday night our hitters simply weren't able to adjust to the USIU's block."

The Gators play conference games on Friday against Humboldt State and Tuesday against Sonoma State. Both are home games and begin at 7 p.m.

Phoenix photo/Charles Hammons

Terri Barrett goes up for the attack, but the volleyball team goes down to defeat.

Gators edge Pomona in opener;

Jensen will start vs. Northridge, but Orloff can run the offense

By Chuck Lenatti

A long touchdown pass by quarterback Russ Jensen and a 74-yard touchdown drive engineered by freshman quarterback Tom Orlorr enabled the SF State football team to eke out a 15-10 victory over Cal Poly Pomona Saturday night.

The Gator offense, which sputtered like a badly tuned car most of the night, found itself trailing the Broncos 7-0 when it took possession on its own 25-yard line early in the second quarter Three consecutive handoffs to running back Steve Campbell gave the Gators a first down on their 38-yard line.

On first down, junior Russ Jensen dropped back to pass and, with plenty of time, spotted Bob Hughes behind the Bronco defense at the 20-yard line. The senior wide receiver cradled the ball and outran the Pomona defender to the end zone.

The two-point conversion try was successful with Orloff rolling to his right and throwing a strike to junior running back Poncho James in the end zone.

The score was still 8-7 when the Gators took over the football with about seven minutes remaining in the third period. At that point, Jensen, whose passes resembled stricken birds most of the game, was replaced by Orloff at quarterback.

Running plays moved the Gators from their 26 to their 40-yard-line. From there, the nifty freshman quarterback surprised the Bronco defense by calling his own number and sprinting for a 23-yard gain.

After a subsequent keeper netted him a couple of yards, Orloff pitched to Campbell who broke through the Broncos for 35 yards and a touchdown.

The conversion by place kicker Jeff Jennings was good and the Gators then had a 15-7 lead.

A school record 47-yard field goal by Pomona late in the third quarter closed out the scoring and an interception by senior free safety Donnie Sutton — the 22nd of his career — late in the final period ended the Broncos' chances.

Although they won the game, the Gators were anything but consistent on offense. Despite gaining 343 yards (206 of them on the ground) and 17 first downs (10 rushing) the Gators were able to mount only one long scoring drive.

Quarterback Russ Jensen had eight completions in 15 attempts, but, except for his one long bomb, was unable to get the offense into the end zone.

On the other hand, Orloff, who is much more mobile than Jensen and may get a long look at quarterback, gave SF State an added dimension with his running ability, gaining 46 yards in just four carries. However, he was unsuccessful in three third-quarter passing attempts and Jensen returned in the fourth quarter.

The Gators' ground game was led by Campbell who gained 109 yards in 20 carries. James chipped in with 69 yards in 13 attempts.

On defense, SF State gave up 331 yards, 211 of them in the air as the Bronco passing game completed 18 passes in 29 attempts.

The key to the Gator season may be at quarterback. Jensen, who played all but two downs last season, did not look good Saturday, and the coaches were not reluctant to bring in freshman Orloff in the third quarter.

Although Jensen will start this week, quarterback coach Mike Holmgren said, "Part of our game plan will be to work both quarterbacks into our offense because they provide us with such different dimensions."

He added that the decision to switch quarterbacks will not be based on relative performance but on the game situation.

Both quarterbacks have good leadership ability, he said, and there is no noticeable letdown from the rest of the offense with either quarterback in the game.

Kyle Richardson, Ken Hailey and Derrick Edwards all played well for the young Gator defense, which surprised Roman Gabriel's Bronco offense.

SF State will travel to Northridge to take on Cal State Northridge Saturday at North Campus Stadium at 7:30 p.m.

Gator Sports Calendar

Football (1-0)

Coach Vic Rowen's crew will try to make it 2-0 when they play Cal State Northridge this Saturday night in Northridge. 7:30 p.m.

Water Polo

After struggling with the Cal Bears during a 14-2 loss, the team heads south for the Irvine Invitational. They will play UCLA, UC Irvine and Fullerton State during the three day event. September 18, 19 and 20.

Soccer

Coach Jack Hyde's squad goes to the Fresno soccer tournament on Sept. 18 and 19. They return to take on the USF Dons next Wednesday in a rematch of last year's 4-4 tie. They travel to USF. Game time is 7:30 p.m.

Cross-country

The men have the annual Alumni Meet at Crystal Springs this Saturday at 11:00 a.m., while the women compete in the Berkeley Invitational at the same time.

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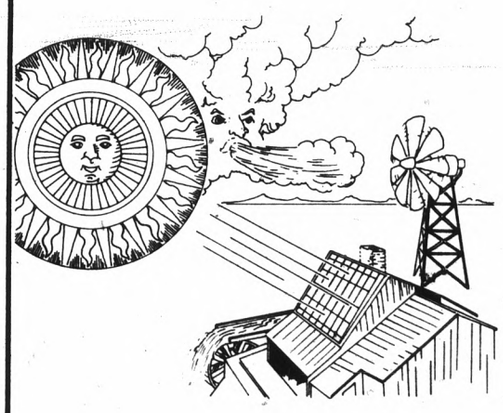
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Arts

Phoenix photo/William Hammons

Jordan and Sams drive United Front.

No 'All That Jazz' at the Warfield

"Dancin' " doesn't do it

By Linda Aube

Bob Fosse's "Dancin'" at the Warfield Theatre rates three D's — Dull, Disappointing and Distressing — with few exceptions.

Dull because you expect great dancing and production numbers but instead get an overabundance of shuffling, leg slapping and dancers' exercises with unisex costuming and choreography.

Disappointing because even though warned that the show is plotless, you expect a theme, some thread of continuity to create a cohesive production. But there is none.

And Distressing because Fosse's attitude toward women permeates this production. Little deference is made to women's physiques in costuming or choreography. What is attractive for men to do and wear is not always as good for women.

"Dancin'" opens with a whimper not a bang. Poised on the edge of your slightly-tattered, red velvet seat you expect a lavish production number. Instead, you get dancers doing warm-up exercises.

As your interest wanes, the music changes to a disco beat. Two men wearing tight black pants and flowing white shirts unbuttoned to the waist gyrate, clutch their microphones and sing, "dat, dat, da, dum . . . dee, dee, dee dum." The dancing is equally creative.

Next, "Mr. Bojangles" is played and sung beautifully, but distractingly by Jim Corti. Looking like a refugee from "Cabaret," he strums his guitar while wearing a black tuxedo, heavy rouge and lipstick. On stage, aged hobo Mr. Bojangles shuffles about and smokes, never raising his head once.

But the dancing going on behind him is exquisite. Germaine Edwards as Mr. Bojangles' spirit performs a hybrid of classical ballet and minstrel-show dancing that is nearly lost in this production of contrasts.

The four-part number, "Percussion" — which dancers really have the hots for — shows Fosse's love of the sensuous — the pelvic thrust, the head roll, the boxer's jab. It even has eight cigarette-smoking dancers undulating to a Latin rhythm.

But Robert Galindo is the highlight of the number. This is what dance fans came to see — a dance solo with dazzling leaps in the fabulous "All That Jazz" style.

The full company performs "I Wanna Be a Dancin' Man" with little dancing and an eternity of leg slapping and finger popping. Tonda Hannum is excellent in "Big Noise from Winnetka" and Germaine Edwards showed talent and personality in his ragtime "I've Got Them Feelin' Too Good Today Blues."

For something really different, how about a dance where the feet don't move? In "Fourteen Feet," the dancers' shoes are nailed to the floor and fluorescent paint, confetti and black-outs create some applause-getting effects.

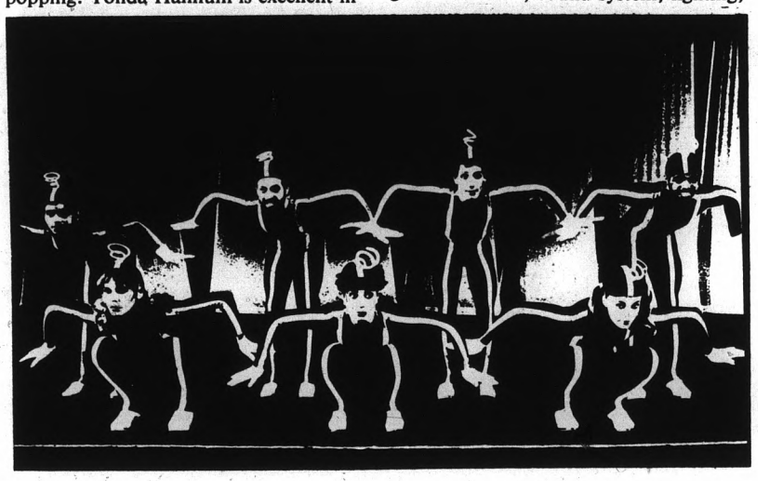
"Sing, Sing, Sing" offers the most exciting dancing, costuming and music of the entire show. This 1940s style production number celebrates Benny Goodman's music, the rhinestone-studded zoot suit and the spangled flesh-colored strapless gown. At last, both the costumes and the dancers move with the sensuality, verve and energy missing from the rest of "Dancin'." This is the glamour that made the MGM musical a hit.

The final third of the show is by far the best in quality and design. It seems a shame to have a two-hour production (with two intermissions) wait until the last half-hour to get rolling.

This show has a lot going for it — a great orchestra, sound system, lighting, special effects, a company of talented dancers — but much of it is wasted by these facially expressionless dancers. In "All That Jazz," Fosse reprimanded a dancer for smiling saying that this wasn't her high school play. Is this a Fosse rule? The company did not visibly smile until after the first intermission.

If the entire show were performed with as much zest as the curtain call, it could be, with minor adjustments, dynamite. As it is, it's just one small firecracker.

"Dancin'" continues at the Warfield through September 27.



These "Fourteen Feet" don't do much in "Dancin'."

Asian American jazz fest blows it hot; plays it tight

By Charles J. Lenatti

In our search for exotic new music, we often fail to notice what is happening in our own backyard.

The multicultural Asian American Jazz Festival — a Kearney Street Workshop presentation at Fort Mason last weekend — gave a standing room only audience of about 400 an opportunity to survey some of the fertile musical territory being explored by Bay Area musicians.

A group led by Rudy Tenio opened the two-day-long festival with a lukewarm set — mostly mainstream jazz. Although the group became more cohesive as it warmed up, it faltered short of catching fire, despite some exciting and imaginative electric bass playing by young Hiroyuki Shido, formerly of Tokyo.

Phoenix photo/William Hammons

Russel Baba and his arsenal.

The Russel Baba-Eddie Moore team-up was another story. Baba — whose arsenal of instruments includes an almost endless array of horns, flutes, saxophones, duck calls, whistles and percussion instruments — and Moore, a strong, yet graceful drummer, formed the backbone of a group which also featured bassist Gary Fitzgerald and violinist Michael White.

Baba has the capacity to make whatever instrument he happens to be playing sound like the perfect one for the song.

Moore combined with Fitzgerald to form a thunderous backdrop against which the effervescent Baba and, occasionally, violinist White flashed sparks of musical insight.

Baba's playing was like an encyclopedia of musical influences, from Ornette Coleman-inspired saxophone solos and ensemble interaction, to hauntingly somber drones performed on antique horns reflecting a myriad Oriental and Middle Eastern influences. His music jumped from the subways of New York to the streets of a Tibetan village and half a dozen places in between in a single song.

United Front closed out the night with short set of solid, intuitive playing, particularly by George Sams on trumpet, Mark Izu on bass and Lewis Jordan on alto saxophone. Duke Santos' rich vocals augmented the front line harmony, and drummer Anthony Brown held everybody together.

The festival, which producer George Leong would like to make an annual event, was held to benefit senior citizens displaced since the International Hotel was torn down in 1978.

The rent at the current location of the Manilatown Senior Service Center, the seniors' sole recreational facility, was recently raised and the money earned by the festival will go towards the renovation of a new site on Clay Street.

The musicians who played at the concert received very little for their participation and some returned their salaries to the fund, Leong said.

The only serious flaw in the festival was Leong's underestimation of the amount of interest the festival would generate. Next year, if the festival continues, Leong hopes to hold it in a larger room than Fort Mason's Building A.

'Rockihnroll' comes to State

By Danny Jong

The Greg Kihn Band will be rocking it up at the Barbary Coast next Wednesday to let SF State in on some of the music that has made his one of the hottest groups in the Bay Area.

"It wasn't easy to get him," said Jeff Marmer, director of SF State's Performing Arts. "We caught him right as he was a star on the rise. He just leaped from the club scenario right into the big conference scenario."

The Greg Kihn Band is a hard-rocking bunch with an ear for positive sound and a soul that's just screaming for some fun. And he wants the world to get on that same wavelength.

Today, his latest single, "Valerie," is sitting at number 15 on the Billboard 100 and still climbing its way to the very top.

Kihn is just breaking out of the local club scene and into the AM realm. His ascent began with a two-song appearance in Beserkley Chartbusters (1975).

About the same time, he was performing onstage with the Beserkley rockers, Earth Quake, at the now defunct Longbranch. Kihn then formed his own band with drummer Larry Lynch, a Bay Area native, and bassist Steve Wright, an old rhythm section pal. Kihn added guitarist Dave Carpender in 1976.

After his second and third albums were released, "Greg Kihn Again" (1977) and "Next of Kihn" (1978), Kihn was already building up a following in Europe, where his popularity was greater than in the United States.

After the release of "With the Naked Eye" in 1979 and "Glass House Rock" in 1980, the band, now enriched with keyboard artist and vocalist Gary Phillips found acknowledgement within the industry and a budding audience in the Bay Area.

Greg Kihn will perform two shows on Sept. 23, at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Student tickets are $2.50, and general admission is $3.50.

Not-so-promiscuous things to do . . .

The reggae band I-World will play a set of that West Indies soul music today at the Student Union Depot, from 5 to 7 p.m. for free.

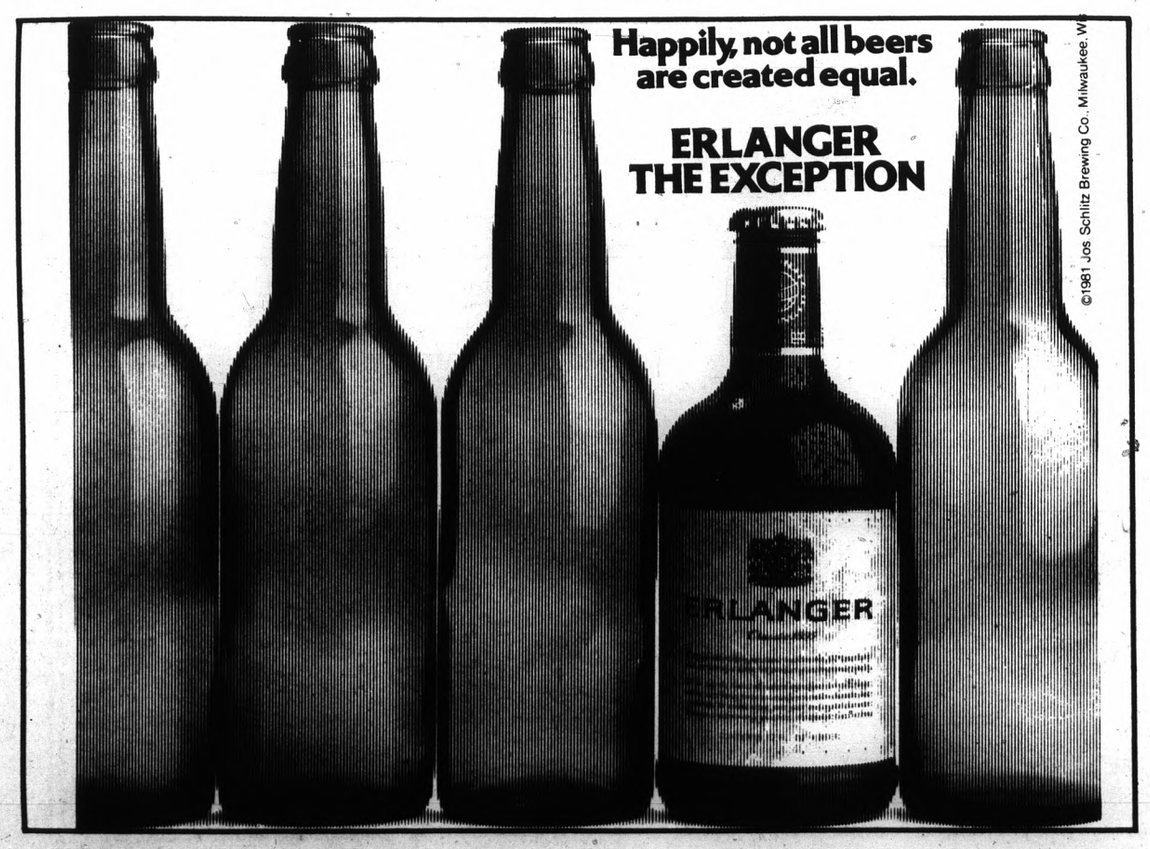
The film, "Ordinary People," directed by Robert Redford, and starring Mary Tyler Moore, will be screened today and tomorrow, 4 and 7 p.m., at the Barbary Coast.

Seriously speaking, "Ordinary People" is a good film about an ordinary, affluent Chicago family, and how they deal with such topics as love and loss, death and an attempted suicide.

"Women Being," the award-winning film program, will be shown tonight at 8 p.m. at McKenna Theatre. Call 469-2467 or read last week's superbly written Phoenix story for more information.

□□□

Fourteenth Tournee of Animation: 18 Academy Award winning animated films are to be presented at the Noe Valley Cinema, 1021 Sanchez, Friday at 8 p.m.



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Telling it like it is

S.F. Blues Festival hits it home

By Charles J. Lenatti

For the first time in nine years, Bay Area music lovers had to dig for some green before they could dig the blues.

Since its inception, the two-day long San Francisco Blues Festival has been held with no admission charge in outdoor facilities such as at McLaren Park and the Golden Gate Park Bandshell.

This year, the festival which featured musicians from all over the country, took place at Kezar Pavilion, home of prep basketball and roller-derby, and the tariff was $7 in advance, $8 at the door.

Although the festival still receives contributions from the Zellerbach Foundation, the San Francisco Foundation and the Hotel Tax Fund, among others, the festival's producer, Tom Mazzolini, said that he was tired of waiting until three or four weeks before the concert to find out if he would have enough money to stage the annual event.

Mazzolini, who said that this year's policy of charging admission was an experimental learning experience, chose the Kezar Pavilion because of its size — 3,000 to 4,000 seating capacity — and its accessibility.

Plagued by a sound system that made vocalist/harmonica player Jack Walrath's lyrics virtually inaudible, Chicago Blues Power opened the festival on Saturday with a 40-minute set of sloppy, noisy blues.

They were followed by pianist/vocalist Bob Hall from England who boogied through a 35-minute set of mostly traditional American blues. In contrast to Chicago Blues Power, Hall's music was barely audible in parts of the arena and, perhaps, a bit too pedantic for the crowd, hungry for some down and dirty blues.

Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

Koko Taylor: Blues from the bottom of the barrel.

They finally got it when the third group, a quartet led by guitarist Deacon John Moore from New Orleans, hit the stage and finally started shaking the rafters.

In spite of the faulty sound system, Moore managed to combine searing Hendrix-style rock rifts with plaintive blues to get the joint jumping.

Moore blended elements of rock'n'roll, New Orleans and traditional blues and boogie woogie. His band sounded like the kind of group that would have felt right at home at the old Avalon Ballroom or Fillmore West.

Strutting like a duck and picking his guitar with his teeth, Moore and his excellent band earned a well-deserved standing ovation.

Preceded by her four-man back-up band, Blues Machine, Koko Taylor rode on the crest of enthusiasm created by Moore and growled through what she called "blues all the way down in the bottom of the barrel."

Taylor was followed by country blues guitarists/vocalists Tom Courtney and Henry Ford Thompson and later by the Juke Jumpers, Rod Piazza and Harmonica George Smith.

Mazzolini said that he was disappointed in the size of the crowd which he estimated to be around 2,000.

"I really thought there would be at least 4,000 people in the Bay Area who would support the blues on a Saturday afternoon," he said.

He said that he isn't sure if he can continue to draw top musicians from across the country with such little support.

The crowd that heard the Ninth Annual San Francisco Blues Festival will readily admit that they got a lot of blues for their green.

'Gallipoli' revisited; Weir's new triumph

By Joseph H. Ackerman

"Gallipoli" is a winner.

Peter Weir, director of "Picnic Hanging Rock" and "The Last Wave," has put together a film of grand proportions. Set against the backdrop of an incident that has since become almost legendary to the people of Australia, "Gallipoli" moves with a grace rarely found in war films.

The battle at Gallipoli, a peninsula on the coast of southern Turkey, was a great disaster for the Western allies in World War I. It was there that thousands of young Australians died as machine-gun fodder while the British were busy with the Germans in northern Europe. Devised by Winston Churchill, the invasion was a complete failure and almost ruined his military career before it had started.

Weir's story concerns Archy Hamilton (Mark Lee), a farm lad from western Australia who his Uncle Jack says "can run as fast as a leopard." He almost can and proves it by winning a race at the local country fair, just barely edging out Frank Dunne (Mel Gibson), a young man from the city who had hoped to use the winnings from the race to open a bicycle shop.

Weir uses this running theme as a vehicle for both Lee and Gibson. Both are class sprinters — running. Running from Australia. Running from time. Running to their tragic destinies.

Archy and Frank quickly become friends, and after much arguing and several adventures, decide to join the army together to fight the Turks at Gallipoli.

The screenplay by David Williamson is well-paced, well-constructed and full of wit, charm and irony. Characterization takes precedence over action, and even the most minor supporting characters come off as living, breathing, individual people.

Russell Boyd's wide-screen cinematography is also quite good. From the broad sweep of the Australian bush to the crowded Cairo marketplace, there is great attention to detail. Particularly impressive are a rugby game beneath the shadow of the great pyramids, vast expanses of Australian desert and row upon row of bayonets peeking up from the trenches, the only sign of life on a field of death.

The editing by William Anderson is tight and nicely punctuates the photography by creating suspense and irony without being obvious about it.

The performances, too, are very good. Mark Lee, who makes his feature-film debut here, is impressive as the adventure-seeking Archy. The nicest surprise, though, is the high quality of performances from the supporting cast. Bill Hunter deserves special mention for his portrayal of the all-too-human Major Barton.

The selection and placement of music in the film is fine. Of special note is the use of excerpts from Jean Michel Jarre's "Oxygene" as the runners' theme.

Following "The Last Wave" and "Breaker Morant," "Gallipoli" is proof of the ascendence of Australian cinema.

"Gallipoli" is playing at San Francisco's Clay Theater.

Lou and Natalie wow crowd

By Rhonda Parks

They wooed and cooed, rock 'n' rolled, and funked and bumped. Lou Rawls and Natalie Cole had the audience in love at the Concord Pavilion Saturday night.

Cole, daughter of the late, great, Nat King Cole, opened the show for the capacity crowd of more than 5,000. It was very Las Vegas. Cole and Rawls not only had choreographed, glitter-outfitted singers, but a full orchestra that sat atop a kidney bean-shaped platform surrounded by lights.

Cole admits to being influenced by her father, but is equally comfortable — and accomplished — when singing rhythm and blues, rock 'n' roll, and jazz. Still, it's obvious that her father was the guiding light in her musical career. Near the end of her performance, Cole sang while a video screen in the background displayed old photos of the King himself with her atop his knee. Nat smiled approvingly from the screen while Natalie sang along with his piped-in voice.

The audience went silent in a tribute to the King, and a humble mood settled over it. To lighten it up, Cole followed with a medley of her father's hits.

During most of the concert, Cole had the crowd on its feet. While singing the hits "Our Love" and "What You Won't Do For Love," she was showy and gutsy, lifting her skirt and dancing like mad. She also sang several songs from her last album, "Don't Look Back," released last fall.

His voice is as unmistakable and unique as that of Sinatra or Presley. Lou Rawls entered the stage amid a huge, dramatic introduction by the orchestra and band, with three showgirl-type singers who put The Jacksons to shame.

The showmanship was an obvious pleasure to the audience — Rawls sported a three-piece white suit, and the backup singers wore purple-sequined rag-bottomed dresses.

And they had it down: The finger-pointing and leg-kicking were perfectly synchronized. Rawls entered, did a baritone growl, the girls shimmied down in perfect harmony, and the crowd went wild.

The Rawls style suggests romance and warmth, with a dash of sexuality and seduction. His mellow, deep-throated baritone adds to the mood. The body language suggests the same; it's slow and smooth and cocky-confident.

To introduce his big hit, "Lady Love," Rawls said, "This one is dedicated to the ladies, right fellas?" The crowd howled with approval. He sang it sweet and slow with an ease that quieted the crowd.

"Hoochie Koochie Man," "Charge Card Blues," "Going to Chicago," "Everything Must Change," and Duke Ellington's "Unchained Melody" further demonstrated the man's versatility and talent. Whether it be blues, jazz, or rock 'n' roll, Rawls sings them true to style.

To the delight of the audience, Rawls also sang the Budweiser jingle: "This Bud's for you," with a neon Bud sign in the background. Rawls, with the support of Anheuser-Busch, has made the United Negro College Fund a beneficiary of his talents.

After some solo balladeering and childhood reminiscing, Rawls launched into "Natural Man," flanked by his now swimsuit-clad singers.

To wrap up his half of the show, Rawls sang, "You'll Never Find Another Love Like Mine," a song that starts slow but hits hard during the chorus. The band and orchestra were wonderful. They gave the show an energy boost not usually found in three- or four-piece groups. And the big sound encouraged both Cole and Rawls to really let it out.

For an encore, Cole joined Rawls onstage for a "Porgy and Bess" medley.

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Backwords

Hands-on experience courtesy of the CCC

By Charlotte Clark

Phoenix photos/Jan Gauthier

The California Conservation Corps promises miserable conditions, long hours, hard work and low pay. It warns recruits that booze, drugs, violence and refusal to work will not be tolerated.

So what's the payoff for the more than 2,000 young men and women who have joined the CCC? And why are there another 2,000 waiting to join?

For some it's a ticket away from home, from the inner city, from unemployment. It is the first time many have been on their own. For others it's a foothold in a tight job market.

The work is not always exciting. This week, a crew from the Yountville Center is clearing brush from a burn area at Rancho Olampali in Novato.

"It's not glamorous work," said supervisor Diane Brown wearing a yellow hard hat and dark aviator sunglasses. "It's just digging in the dirt."

Not far away four CCC members in khaki shirts and chocolate-brown work pants slowly pull brush.

A slight breeze blows through the dying summer grass tempering the usual Novato heat. Rancho Olampali, once a commune and hangout for the Grateful Dead, has the eerie feel of a deserted movie set. The original buildings have burned to the ground. Palm trees mix with scorched eucalyptus.

Like ants in slow motion, the crew carries armloads of small brush down the hill and tosses them over a barbed-wire fence. As the sun rises, so does the temperature.

The concept for the CCC came from the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s. Today the program is targeted at youth instead of adults. In March 1977, the first group of 63 recruits graduated from the training academy in Calaveras County. There was only one center then. Now there are 22 centers throughout California.

The CCC members work all kinds of jobs, from combating the Medfly to saving the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta from floods. They build fences in Mendocino County and urban parks in San Francisco.

"Our first responsibility is to respond to statewide emergencies," said Ken Leap, Yountville center director.

The CCC responded to the Medfly crisis in a big way. Corps members worked a total of 12 weeks, half in January and February and the other half in July and August. They picked, collected and destroyed infested fruit in a house-to-house sweep.

Most Corp members agreed that the Medfly project was one of the worst. Housing conditions were bad; 500 people were living in Exposition Hall at the Santa Clara County fairgrounds and later in tent cities.

Some CCC members were afraid to work with malathion. One young crew leader watched CCC director B.T. Collins drink a cup of malathion during a pep talk to prove it was safe to work with, but he wasn't convinced.

"At first I didn't want to do it," he explained. "They said it wouldn't hurt you, but they kept telling what symptoms to look for."

He continued working, even though he said he sometimes felt nauseous and had headaches. He could be fired for refusing to work.

A crew from Yountville center renovated Wino Park at 6th and Mission streets in San Francisco, adding paint and putting up shelters for the derelicts who live there. Leap said the workers were uneasy about the rough area at first, but ended up loving the job.

The CCC is a labor-intensive program, not necessarily designed to teach skills. Projects are supposed to have some benefit to the environment, be of use to the public and demonstrate on-the-job training.

"We're probably the backbone of the state," said Emmett Richardson, CCC director at the Bollinger Canyon Fire Center in San Ramon. "We're the hands and feet of it, for sure. We are not a job corps."

Two kinds of assignments are available in the CCC: base camp and fire camp. At the base camps such as Yountville's, the corps members are trained and supervised by CCC staff and work a variety of conservation jobs. At the eight fire camps they are trained by veteran California Division of Forestry firefighters. All other activities are supervised by the CCC. Robinson describes the fire center as a marriage between CCC and CDF.

"Those CDF guys are working-class heroes," said corps member Dane Horn with admiration. "They teach you, you can't get something for nothing."

Turnover rate for the CCC is high. Only 20 percent of the members complete the year.

There are many reasons why people leave, or are fired. They get homesick or can't adjust to living in cramped quarters. They can't hack the work. Or they get busted.

Frances Lopez, 21, is an old timer; she is almost through with her one-year tour. Lopez, a slender, fragile-looking woman grew up in downtown Los Angeles, but always wanted to work in the woods. The CCC provided the opportunity.

The hardest job during her 11 months with the corps was a Lake County tree planting job for the Forest Service. They worked a quota: 300 to 400 trees planted daily. And if that wasn't hard enough, it started to rain.

"Those were the most miserable conditions," she said, shaking her long, brown hair. "People were stealing rain gear. I wanted to quit every time it started raining, but I didn't want to go home to Los Angeles."

Despite the aches and pains, most corps members agree the experience has been good for them. They take pride in their work and are trying to develop skills they can use on the outside.

"It's a good place to get away from the city," said 21-year-old Lupe Duran from Bakersfield. "Here you don't worry about violence or being hassled by the police."

Men and women alike tow their weight in the CCC.

A corps member added as he walked by: "It's what you make of it. If you want it to be sorry, it's sorry. If you want it to be good, it's good."

CCC members work long hours for minimum wage. The living conditions are unpredictable at best; the jobs are sometimes dangerous and the discipline is strict.

So what is their payoff?

Maybe it's the sense of pride they feel when they finish the program. They have completed one tough year. They have faced responsibility and matured. They have learned self-discipline. After experiencing the CCC, most feel they can tackle just about anything.

B.T. Collins: swords to plowshares

He's been called outrageous, brash, devastatingly charming and an American original. But don't call him a politician. Brien T. Collins, 40-year-old director of the California Conservation Corps, has no time for politics.

His job is selling the work ethic.

"Hard work never killed anybody," he said. "Eighteen-year-olds don't need sleep. The most important thing that happens to an 18-year-old is acne.

"What I want to do is to instill the work ethic in young adults, to teach them to live and work together and, in the process, to preserve what is left of California for future generations."

Does that sound like a mild-mannered platitude? Contrast that with the commandant speech Collins gives to all new recruits:

"I don't care about you. I am not concerned with your happiness. . . . Today's the first day of your life with me. Don't tell me where you came from. I don't care. I don't care if you were oppressed and disadvantaged. Too bad. After Vietnam, very little excites me. Combat is the most exciting thing in the world — the ultimate challenge."

Tough talk?

Perhaps. But not for the man who drank a glass of malathion pesticide to prove it safe for his crews. Or for the Green Beret captain who, after losing his right arm and a leg to a prematurely detonated hand grenade, wisecracked in a Vietnam hospital, hustled the nurses and then tried to re-enlist for a third tour of duty.

It seems appropriate that his organization would have a slogan of "hard work, low pay, miserable conditions." But with 2,000 names on the corps' waiting list, he must be doing something right.

How did such a swashbuckler land in government service? He became deputy legislative secretary to Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. in 1976 at the invitation of Collins' former law professor, Legislative Secretary Marc Poche. He thrived in the job — not because of his politics but in spite of them.

Even his reputation for being outspoken and greeting legislators with cries of "fathead" and "garbage mouth" hasn't hurt him. He remains one of the most popular government administrators in Sacramento. And he's a Republican.

Collins' work and irreverent style must have appealed to Brown. In 1979 he appointed Collins director of the beleagured Ecology Corps, later renamed the California Conservation Corps. The corps was floundering amid charges of lax management, a high turnover rate and favoritism in hiring.

But that didn't faze Collins. "I just got everyone together and said, 'Listen, we're going down the tubes unless we put our shoulder to the wheel,'" Collins said.

His no-nonsense team-management approach has paid off. The corps is now a respected and valuable service to Californians.

Even though one in five Corps members quit before completing one year's service, Collins believes the experience is useful to them.

"Their lives are irrevocably changed," Collins said. "What I care about is whether they work hard. Work comes first. The rest is intangible. There's no point in teaching someone how to weld if they're going to be late three days out of five.

"But Vietnam taught me to take it one day at a time," Collins said. For a man who claims to have no life goals, he has many accomplishments: six years in the Army's Special Forces where he rose from the rank of private to captain; a law degree from the University of Santa Clara; and three years as Gov. Brown's deputy legislative secretary.

What does Collins consider to be the greatest reward of his job as director of the CCC?

"Visiting the center and training camps," Collins said. "You get to actually see these kids change before your very eyes. And the legislature has reauthorized us for another five years, so we'll make it."

— Linda Aube